United Nations Development Programme

Project Document

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Project title: Sustainable management of water and rangeland resources for enhanced climate resilience of rural communities in Djibouti</td></tr>
<tr><td>Country(ies):
Republic of Djibouti</td><td>Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity):
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development</td><td>Execution Modality:
Support to NIM</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Contributing Outcome (UNSDCF/CPD, RPD, GPD):
<u>UNDAF Outcomes 6 – Good governance:</u> National and local institutions and actors ensure the effective, efficient and transparent management of public resources for inclusive and equitable development.;

<u>UNDAF Outcome 7 – Community resilience:</u> Livelihoods of poor rural and peri-urban communities are improved to enhance their resilience to climate risks, shocks and food insecurity.;

<u>UNDAF Outcome 8 – Equitable development of the regions:</u> The living conditions of the poorest populations are improved for better management and protection of natural resources and ecosystems strengthening resilience and promoting equitable regional development</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Substantial</td><td>UNDP Gender Marker: 2</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Quantum Award ID: 1281869 (LDCF); 1274898 (GEFTF)</td><td>Quantum Project ID: 01002717</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">UNDP PIMS ID number: 9692</td><td>GEF Project ID number: 11284</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">LPAC meeting date: TBD</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Last possible date to submit to GEF: 28 June 2024</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Latest possible CEO endorsement date: 28 December 2024</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Project duration in months: 72</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Planned start date: 28 June 2025</td><td>Planned completion date: 27 June 2031</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Expected date of Mid-Term Review (MTR) submission to the GEF: 24 June 2028</td><td>Expected date of Terminal evaluation (TE) submission to the GEF:24 Mar 2031</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Expected Operational Closure Date: 24 Mar 2032</td><td>Expected Financial Closure Date: 23 Sep 2032</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Brief project description: The proposed project tackles increased climate change impacts on vulnerable rural communities in the Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil, Tadjourah, and Obock regions of Djibouti, where agropastoral communities experience food and economic insecurities associated with insufficient water access. In particular, the landscapes targeted by the project are likely to face increased water scarcity due to a combination of anthropogenic pressures and climate change; increased risk of flooding in low-lying areas; increased exposure to intense wind; changes in ecosystem species composition including through the encroachment of woody species in rangelands; and an increased exposure to extreme heat affecting livestock and human health, and thereby the main livelihood opportunities of targeted</td></tr>
</table>

communities. The project's overall Theory of Change hinges on tackling underlying barriers to climate change adaptation and drought resilience. It supposes improved capacities to plan, coordinate, implement, and monitor adaptation measures can significantly contribute to climate resilience of rural communities in Djibouti and the successful development of sustainable ecosystem-based economic activities at local level. The project's main objective is therefore "to enhance climate change resilience and food security for rural communities in Djibouti, by improving water resource management, early warning systems, and institutional capacity for adaptation and climate risk preparedness". Specifically, the project aims through Component 1 to enhance the enabling environment for climate action, including support for integrated landscape management into policies and plans; as well as structure and strengthen an early warning system, reinforcing the links between local, regional, and national levels. Under Component 2, the project supports various stakeholders, including government agencies, private sector actors and local communities, to strengthen sustainable water supply and land resource management. By also taking action on natural resources management under Component 2 and by structuring livelihoods for strengthened communities under Component 3, the project intends to bring positive climate resilience outcomes at the landscape level. Finally, Component 4 focuses on strengthening knowledge management to enable evidence-based decision-making for adaptation.

FINANCING PLAN	
GEF Trust Fund grant	USD 2,977,523 (GEFTF) USD 18,098,624 (LDCF)
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	**USD 21,076,147**
(2) Total confirmed co-financing to this project not administered by UNDP	**USD 61,750,000**
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	**USD 82,826,147**

SIGNATURES:		
Signature: *print name below*	**Agreed by Government Development Coordination Authority** **MOFA**	**Date/Month/Year:**
Signature: *print name below*	**Agreed by Implementing Partner[1]** **MEDD**	**Date/Month/Year:**
Signature: *print name below*	**Agreed by UNDP[2]**	**Date/Month/Year:**

[1] Not required when UNDP is the IP DIM). If a UN Agency or an IGO is the IP, and has signed a SBEAA with UNDP, then the Government Development Coordination Authority, UNDP and UN Agency/IGO sign the project document. If an UN Agency/IGO is the IP, and has NOT signed a SBEAA with UNDP, then the Government Development Coordination Authority and UNDP sign the project document and attach it to the Project Cooperation Agreement to be signed by the UN Agency/IGO and UNDP. If a CSO/NGO is the IP, the Government Development Coordination Authority and UNDP sign the project document and attach it to the Project Cooperation Agreement to be signed by the CSO/NGO and UNDP. CSO/NGO does not sign the Project Document.

[2] For NIM projects, this is the CO RR. For DIM projects in a single country, this is the CO RR. For global, regional DIM projects, this is the Head of the lead Unit (as per the Department of the project. For example, regional project managed by Regional Hub, Head of Regional Hub will sign; global project managed NCE-VF, it is the NCE-VF Executive Coordinator).

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Acronyms

ADDS	Agence Djiboutienne de Développement Social
AfDB	African Development Bank Group
ADIL	Programme d'appui à la décentralisation et aux initiatives locales
AFOLU	Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Use
ANM	Agence Nationale de la Météo
BPPS NCE	Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, Nature, Climate and Energy
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CERD	Centre d'étude et de recherche de Djibouti
CO	Country Office
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CREWS	Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems
CRVA	Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DE	Directorate for Environment
DHR	Rural Hydraulics Division of the Ministry of Agriculture
DIM	Direct Implementation
DJICLIR	Djibouti Climate Informed Resilient Communities project
DO	Development Objective
EA	Enabling Activities
EbA	Ecosystem-based Adaptation
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguards
EU	European Union
EWS	Early Warning Systems
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
FSP	Full Sized Project
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEF-IEO	GEF Independent Evaluation Office
GEF OFP	GEF Operational Focal Point
GEFSEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
GIS	Geographic information system
GGW	Great Green Wall
GoD	Government of Djibouti
Ha	Hectare
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
HQ	Headquarters

IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFI	International financial institution
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILM	Integrated Landscape Management
IP	Implementing Partner
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ITCZ	Intertropical Convergence Zone
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LDFA	Land Degradation Focal Area
LoA	Letter of Agreement
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MEDD	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
MFI	Monetary financial institution
MSP	Medium Sized Project
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Entreprises
MTO	Medium-Term Outcome
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NAP	National Adaptation Plans
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NbS	Nature-based Solutions
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
ND-GAIN	Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NIM	National Implementation Modality
ONEAD	Office National de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement de Djibouti
ORREC	Observatoire régional de recherche sur l'environnement et le climat
OSS	Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel
PCAT	Partner Capacity Assessment Tool
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	GEF Project Implementation Report
PGIRE	Projet de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en eau
PMC	Project Management Cost
PMU	Project Management Unit
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PRODERMO	Projet de Developpement Rural Communautaire et Mobilisation des Eaux
PRODOC	Project Document
PROGRES	Programme de gestion des eaux et des sols
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathway

RDP	Regional Development Plan
RTA	Regional Technical Advisor
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SDE	Schéma Directeur de l'Eau
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SES	Social and Environmental Standards
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure
SNCC	National Climate Change Strategy
SOFF	Systematic Observations Financing Facility
SSC/TrC	South-South and Triangular Cooperation
STAP	GEF Scientific Technical Advisory Panel
TBWP	Total Budget and Work Plans
TE	Terminal evaluation
TF	Trust fund
ToC	Theory of Change
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	United States Dollar
UNSDCF	Cadre de Coopération des Nations Unies pour le Développement Durable
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Socio-economic context of Djibouti

The Republic of Djibouti (hereafter referred to as Djibouti) is a small African country, covering 23,200 km^2. It is located in northeast Africa along the Gulf of Aden, which is south of the Red Sea. Djibouti shares borders with Eritrea in the north; Ethiopia in the west and south; Somalia in the southeast; and it has a coastline of 314 km to the east. Administratively, Djibouti is divided into six regions: Arta, Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil, Tadjourah, Obock and Djibouti City[3]. Each region is named after its capital town and has its own local government and administrative structures. Regions are the main administrative units in the country and are responsible for implementing government policies and programmes at the local level and provide essential services to citizens.

Djibouti has an estimated population of around 1.1 million in 2024, with as many women as men (1,001 males per 1,000 females). The population growth rate has been steady at around 1.5% annually, driven by both natural growth and immigration, particularly from neighboring countries affected by conflict and economic instability[4]. More than 653,264 people live in the capital (2021 estimate)[5], Djibouti City, and approximately 80% of the country's population lives in urban areas highlighting a significant urbanization trend.[6] In contrast to the urban and peri-urban contexts, Djibouti's rural hinterland is sparsely populated and comprises primarily nomadic and semi-nomadic herders. Djibouti is one of the least developed countries in the world, with an estimated 40% of the population living in poverty and 23% in extreme poverty (<USD1.9/per person/day)[7]. The **poverty rate in rural regions is 63%, with 45% of those experiencing extreme poverty**, highlighting a pronounced contrast between urban areas and the rest of the country. The average food insecurity for the last 18 years was 24.868% in Djibouti[8]. Djibouti faces high unemployment rates, which are a significant challenge for its socio-economic development.

As of 2023, the overall unemployment rate in Djibouti was estimated at 26.3%, reflecting a persistent issue over the years[9]. In terms of gender disparities, Djibouti ranks 171st out of 189 at the Gender Inequality Index (assessment from 2021)[10]. Gender disparities in the labor market are also pronounced, with female unemployment significantly higher at around 36.27% compared to 22.14% for males in 2023[11]. Furthermore, Djibouti is also among the lowest ranking countries of the Human Development Index (HDI) in the world, with a value of 0.52 in 2022 – which puts the country in the low human development category[12]. The healthcare infrastructure in Djibouti is inadequate, particularly in rural areas, with only 0.4 physicians and 1.6 nurses per 1,000 people, contributing to high maternal and infant mortality rates[13]. Challenges in the education sector are significant, with a primary school net enrollment rate of 61%[14] and an adult literacy rate of 52.8%[15], indicating the need for comprehensive educational reforms. The high level of poverty poses several environmental challenges that include land degradation, soil erosion, reduced

[3] Mappr. 2023. Regions of Djibouti. Available at: https://www.mappr.co/counties/djibouti-regions/

4 World Bank, 2021, Population, total – Djibouti. Available at: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.GROW?locations=DJ

[5] https://www.presidence.dj/page/presentation-generale

6 World Bank. 2022. Djibouti urban population growth. Available at: ttps://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.GROW?locations=DJ

[7] World Bank Group. 2020. Poverty and equity brief. Available at: https://databankfiles.worldbank.org/public/ddpext_download/poverty/33EF03BB-9722-4AE2-ABC7-AA2972D68AFE/Global_POVEQ_DJI.pdf

[8] Bedasa, Y., Bedemo, A. The effect of climate change on food insecurity in the Horn of Africa. *GeoJournal* **88**, 1829–1839 (2023). https://doi.org/10.1007/s10708-022-10733-1

9 International Labour Organization. "ILO Modelled Estimates and Projections database (ILOEST)" ILOSTAT. Accessed February 06, 2024. https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS?locations=DJ

10 UNDP Human Development Reports. 2021. Djibouti Human Development Index. Available at: https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/specific-countrydata#/ countries/DJI

[11] Djibouti Female unemployment - data, chart | TheGlobalEconomy.com

12 https://data.undp.org/countries-and-territories/DJI#:~:text=Djibouti's%20Human%20Development%20Index%20value,of%20204%20countries%20and%20territories.

[13] Djibouti (who.int)

[14] https://data.uis.unesco.org/

[15] Least Developed Country Category: Djibouti Profile | Department of Economic and Social Affairs

soul fertility, deforestation, wetland degradation, loss of biodiversity and pollution. In a vicious cycle, these challenges place severe restrictions on local population's potential for improved livelihoods[16].

Djibouti has a gross domestic product (GDP) of ~US$2 billion, with a consistent growth rate of 3.4% over 2020–2022. Djibouti's economy is very open to external trade, which represents 223% GDP[17]. The industrial and manufacturing sectors account for ~20% of the GDP, while agriculture contributes only ~5%.[18] The country's trade balance is structurally negative, as it does not export much except cattle and imports large amounts of petroleum products, food and capital goods. This remains a key constraint to its economic development. The country also suffers from a lack of infrastructure and a structured economic system (collective markets, cooperatives, private sector associated with the sector) to be able to develop an agro-pastoral sector that is both beneficial for national production and possibly for export. This situation makes producers highly dependent on external markets, which set prices that are often volatile given the state of the commodity markets.

Environmental context:

Water resources: Djibouti faces severe water scarcity due to its arid climate and limited annual rainfall. The country has almost no permanent surface water sources, relying heavily on dry riverbeds known as wadis. Approximately 80-90% of rainfall is lost through evaporation, with less than 5% contributing to groundwater recharge[19]. Surface water runoff following irregular and infrequent rainfall events through wadis occurs typically 2-4 times per year, with typically 10% of the flows infiltrating into the ground[20], and the rest flowing into the sea or ponding and then evaporating in the western plains; consequently, less than 5% of rainfall in the country contributes to groundwater recharge through infiltration[21]. Groundwater is the primary water source, accounting for about 95% of the water supply, including for pastoralism and crop irrigation. However, groundwater abstraction is challenging due to the depth of aquifers, high pumping costs, and elevated temperatures of extracted water, which can reach up to 80°C[22]. These high temperatures suggest a geothermal component, indicating very deep and slow groundwater flow paths consistent with ancient groundwater recharge. As a result of these high temperatures, aquifer water is generally pumped directly into stone or cement reservoirs to allow it to cool before use. In rural areas, there is limited piped infrastructure, partially due to the sparse distribution of households, and communities rely on seasonal shallow wells excavated into the wadi sediments. In areas where groundwater is accessed through deep boreholes, it is then pumped into reservoirs[23]. Additionally, salinity is a significant concern, as increased abstraction and high evaporation rates lead to higher concentrations of naturally occurring salts and increased saltwater intrusion from the coast. This makes the groundwater more saline and less suitable for use[24]. Another contributing factor to the increased salinity is the increased saltwater intrusion from the coast as hydrostatic pressure within the aquifers decreases[25]. Djiboutian scientists have, therefore, cautioned against increasing the rate of groundwater use in four of the six regions of Djibouti — namely Arta, Ali-Sabieh, Tadjourah, and Dikhil[26]. In response to the above-mentioned challenges of

16 https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2012/cr12131.pdf

17 GDP (current US$) - Djibouti | Data (worldbank.org)

18 World Bank Group. 2020. Poverty and equity brief. Available at: https://databankfiles.worldbank.org/public/ddpext_download/poverty/33EF03BB-9722-4AE2-ABC7-AA2972D68AFE/Global_POVEQ_DJI.pd

19 The World Bank Group. 2021. Climate Risk Country Profile: Djibouti.

20 C.f. Annex 22

21 National Investment Programme for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition — PNIASAN 2016-2020. MAEPE-RH.

22 Mouhoumed, M., et al. (2023). An integrated fuzzy AHP-TOPSIS model for assessing Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) potential in water-stressed regions

23 CEIC. 2023. Djibouti DJ: Improved water source: percentage of urban population with access. Available at: https://www.ceicdata.com/en/djibouti/health-statistics/dj-improved-water-source-urban--of-urban-population-with-access

24 Razack M. 2016. Modeling the five aquifer system for all regions in the Republic of Djibouti. Assessing the sustainability of groundwater resources.

25 Houssein I & Jalludin M. 1996. The salinity of Djibouti's aquifer. Journal of African Earth Sciences, 22: 409–414.

26 Razack M. 2016. Modeling the five aquifer system for all regions in the Republic of Djibouti. Assessing the sustainability of groundwater resources.

limited water resources, the GoD has invested in alternative sources for the country, including the installation of a desalination plant — inaugurated in 2021 — to supply Djibouti City[27].

Despite efforts to increase water points, Djibouti faces a significant water supply deficit, especially in urban areas. The Office National des Eaux et Assainissement de Djibouti (ONEAD) operates 52 boreholes, with 38 in the capital, but this only meets 14.8 million cubic meters annually of the estimated 25 million cubic meters required, leaving a deficit of 10.2 million cubic meters[28]. The Rural Hydraulics Division of the Ministry of Agriculture (DHR) estimates that 82% of Djibouti's rural water supply comes from over 1,750 shallow wells, 7% from deep boreholes, and 11% from surface water.

DHR operates 167 boreholes and 330 combined boreholes and wells, with the remainder being communal or private wells. Assuming a per capita consumption of 35 liters per day for a rural population of 245,000, this equals 3.2 million cubic meters annually, potentially requiring double the production volume due to system leakage. Assuming deep boreholes supply of only 7% of water abstraction, total rural demand is estimated at 45 million cubic meters per year, with 37.5 million from shallow wells and 5 million from surface water. These figures highlight the challenge of capturing brief wadi flows, limited to topographic plains and basin flats. A national groundwater recharge rate of 172 million cubic meters annually indicates that the current abstraction rate, 24% of the recharge rate, is nearing sustainable limits. In remote villages, an observed suppressed per capita demand of less than 5 liters per day, due to limited water access, results in rural groundwater abstraction of 5.6 million cubic meters annually, or 3.3% of the recharge estimate. Actual groundwater abstraction likely falls between these estimates, closer to the lower end, suggesting available groundwater resources vary by catchment. High temperatures of deep borehole water, reaching above 250°C, indicate ancient geothermal recharge, unrelated to current recharge rates. Storm runoff capture, estimated at 30 liters per person per day, represents less than 3% of the annual national storm wadi runoff rate of 172 million cubic meters, demonstrating the difficulty in exploiting short-duration, high-flow storm events[29]. An overview of water points and water uses per site is provided in Annex 21.

Rangeland ecosystems: Djibouti's ecosystems include scattered patches of mangrove forests along the coast, coastal deserts in the northeast, and xeric shrublands covering the majority of the country's interior, including the proposed project intervention sites of this proposal. These rangeland ecosystems are critical for pastoralist livelihoods, providing essential fodder for livestock. Rangeland ecosystems also play a role in carbon sequestration, which is essential for mitigating climate change impacts. Research indicates that rangelands can act as significant carbon sinks, highlighting the need for sustainable management practices to enhance their carbon sequestration potential[30]. However, they face significant threats from overgrazing, poor land management, soil erosion, and desertification[31].

Xeric shrublands – characterised by woody shrubs, grasses, and cacti — dominate Djibouti's interior and are characterised by woody shrubs, grasses, and cacti. These ecosystems are vital for providing fodder for livestock, which is a cornerstone of pastoralist livelihoods. Overgrazing and unrestricted access to pastures have led to significant land degradation in these areas. Research shows that vegetation in these regions plays a crucial role in maintaining soil health and supporting biodiversity[32]. Rangelands in Djibouti are threatened by overgrazing and poor land management practices. The level of degradation varies across regions (see maps in Annex 3 presenting state of

[27] Smart Water Magazine. 2021. Djibouti inaugurates first desalination plant. Available at: https://smartwatermagazine.com/news/smart-water-magazine/djibouti-inaugurates-first-desalination-plant

28 The data and figures were provided by hydrologist experts mobilized within the team of experts for this project design. The technical reports are available in appendixes.

[29] The data and figures provided in this section come from the hydrogeology report commissioned during PPG phase and available in Appendix 22.

[30] Mgalula, M.E., Wasonga, O.V., Hülsebusch, C. et al. Greenhouse gas emissions and carbon sink potential in Eastern Africa rangeland ecosystems: A review. Pastoralism 11, 19 (2021). https://doi.org/10.1186/s13570-021-00201-9

[31] WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions Of The World (Biomes). Consulted online on 01/02/2023: https://www.arcgis.com/apps/View/index.html?appid=d60ec415febb4874ac5e0960a6a2e448

[32] Knight, J., Abd Elbasit, M.A.M., Adam, E. (2022). Land Degradation in Eritrea and Djibouti. In: Billi, P. (eds) Landscapes and Landforms of the Horn of Africa. World Geomorphological Landscapes. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-05487-7_9

land degradation at project sites). On mountain slopes and lower slopes with unrestricted grazing, soils are more eroded, and desertification is more pronounced. In contrast, upper slopes with controlled grazing show less degradation. Plains experience a decline in desirable herbaceous species due to animal pressure, leading to the proliferation of less palatable species such as Rhigozum somalense, Panicum turgidum, and Lasirius indicus. The natural regeneration of herbaceous plants and palatable steppes is severely impacted by grazing. In regions where young plants are grazed before they can mature, there is a significant reduction in plant biodiversity and soil stability. The change in wadi beds due to water regime alterations further complicates the regeneration process. The rangelands crossing the drainage areas do not seem to be compromised by pastoral exploitation, as they benefit from a favourable water regime. Nevertheless, herbaceous plants and palatable steppes are declining at an alarming rate[33] [34]. Soil degradation is a significant issue on riverbanks and lowland plains, where grazing pressure and water regime changes contribute to soil erosion and reduced fertility. In Djibouti, effective land management practices are needed to mitigate soil degradation and restore soil health.

Rural Livelihoods: A prevalent traditional way of life in Djibouti is nomadic pastoralism, where livestock, particularly cattle, represent a family's wealth and are often the sole source of subsistence in rural communities[35]. Approximately 150,000 individuals, about 15% of the country's population, are engaged in traditional, non-commercial subsistence and extensive breeding pastoralism. Djibouti's pastoral lands, suitable for herding, cover approximately 1,700,000 hectares, accounting for 94% of the country's territory[36]. In contrast, arable land is scarce, comprising about 10% of the total land area, with only 12% currently used. Pastoralists in Djibouti manage around 1 million head of sheep and goats and 300,000 cattle[37]. These shrublands also provide natural resources such as fuelwood, materials for crafts, and support honey production in regions like Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil, and Tadjourah. Over generations, pastoralists have developed practical knowledge to cope with water and pasture variability, underpinning their livelihoods[38]. Transhumance, the seasonal movement of livestock, occurs at least twice a year, following rains and pasture availability. In the south, districts like Dikhil and Arta move during the Karma rains (July to October), while in the north, districts like Tadjourah and Obock move during the Karma and Sougoum rains, often extending into Ethiopia[39]. However, nomadic herders face numerous challenges, including recurrent droughts, heat stress, diminishing water resources, woody species encroachment, and shrinking grazing lands. These issues are exacerbated by climate change, intensifying environmental stresses and reducing the availability of essential resources. Pastoralism plays a significant role in Djibouti's economy, supporting livelihoods and contributing to the national economy through livestock production. Despite its importance, the sustainability of pastoralist communities is threatened by environmental degradation and climate change (c.f. climate rationale below), necessitating the development of adaptive strategies and sustainable management practices[40].

[33] OIE, (2004), -Djibouti-, ftp.oie.int/SAM/2004/DJI_F.pdf

[34] DJIBOUTI, Ministère de l'agriculture élevage et de la mer,-Expose du ministre de l'agriculture, de l'élevage et de la mer, charge des ressources hydrauliques- Djibouti

[35] Desta, S., Coppock, D.L. Pastoralism Under Pressure: Tracking System Change in Southern Ethiopia. Human Ecology 32, 465–486 (2004). https://doi.org/10.1023/B:HUEC.0000043516.56037.6b

[36] Intended Nationally Determined Contribution of the Republic of Djibouti. 2015. Republic of Djibouti.

[37] FAO. (2011). The State of the World's Land and Water Resources for Food and Agriculture (SOLAW) – Managing Systems at Risk. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

[38] Niamir-Fuller, M. (1998). The resilience of pastoral herding in Sahelian Africa. In Berkes, F., & Folke, C. (Eds.), Linking social and ecological systems: management practices and social mechanisms for building resilience (pp. 250-284). Cambridge University Press.

[39] Niamir-Fuller, Maryam. (2000). Managing Mobility in African Rangelands. 10.3362/9781780442761.000.

[40] Thornton, P.K., Gerber, P.J. Climate change and the growth of the livestock sector in developing countries. Mitig Adapt Strateg Glob Change 15, 169–184 (2010). https://doi.org/10.1007/s11027-009-9210-9

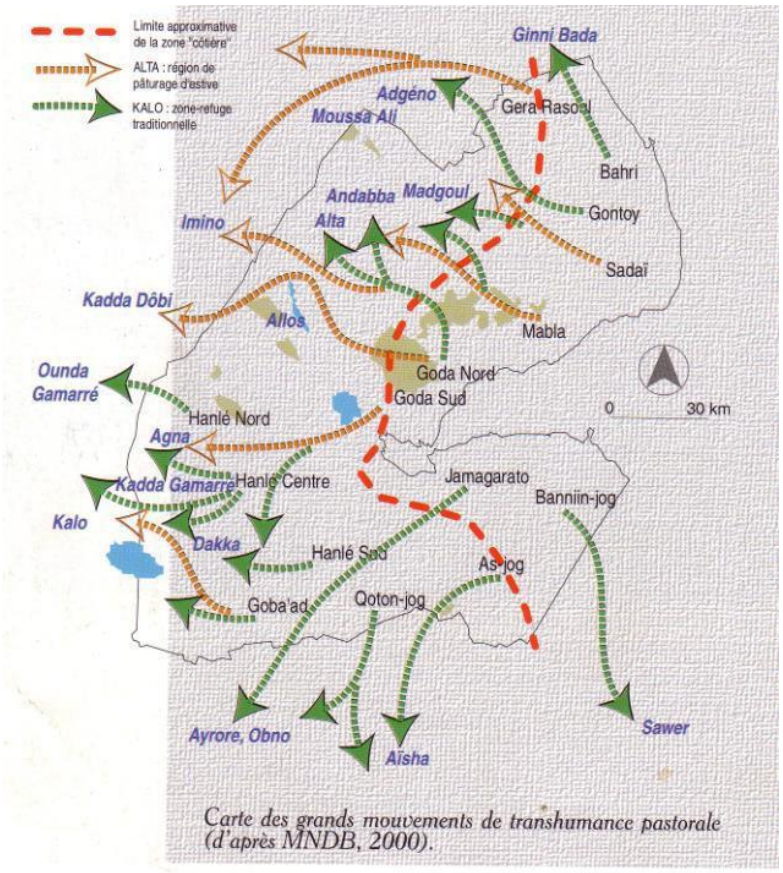


Figure 1 1 Map of major transhumance movements (from *Monographie nationale sur la diversité biologique de Djibouti*, 2000)

Climate vulnerability rationale

Climate baseline: Djibouti is characterized as one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change[41], particularly through its **hot desert climate** with limited average annual rainfall barely reaching 150mm, except in the mountainous regions of Assamo and Day, where the average annual rainfall is at least 250 mm. Rainfall patterns are highly irregular, with the wettest months being March and November. In summer and during the transitional periods, the rain take on a stormy character, and falls inland[42]. There exist two spatially coherent regions of rainfall variability in the east (coastal zone) and the west (inland zone) of the country[43].

Average temperatures vary between 23°C in January and 39°C in August, with a daily amplitude which can reach 20°C. Annual evaporation rates are typically *c.* 2000mm/y[44] which means that on an annual basis evaporation far outstrips rainfall. However, as the rainfall occurs in few short duration intense storm events all the water resources availability stems from these discrete events where the rainfall intensity outstrips evaporation. The year is divided into a cool season, a warm season, and two intermediate seasons[45]:

[41] https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/
[42] *Ibid*.
[43] Assowe, et al. (2021), Spatial and temporal variability of rainfall over the Republic of Djibouti from 1946 to 2017, *International Journal of Climatology*, https://doi.org/10.1002/joc.6986.
[44] Razack M. 2016. Modeling the five aquifer system for all regions in the Republic of Djibouti. Assessing the sustainability of groundwater resources.
[45] "Producing Climate Change Scenarios and Risk Assessments for Africa". Mission d'appui au projet LDCF « Mise en œuvre de technologies d'adaptation dans les écosystèmes fragiles des plaines centrales de Djibouti », ARIA Technologies, ACTERRA, AGRER, 21/12/2022.

- *Cool season*: From October to April, Djibouti is subject to North-East trade winds from Arabia and the Gulf of Aden. The climate is pleasant with temperatures between 20°C and 30°C. Rainfall is the highest in the eastern part of the country between October-December and in March-May.
- *Hot season*: From June to September, the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) rises towards the North of Africa (between 15° and 20° North). The summer monsoon (South-West trade winds) undergoes a foehn effect as it crosses the Ethiopian plateau and blows over Djibouti in the form of a dry, scorching WNW wind called Khamsin, which kicks up dust and moves sand. Temperatures are high, 30°C to 34°C at dawn, 43°C to 45°C in the early afternoon. The sea breeze often starts to blow in the middle of the afternoon, bringing a drop in temperature of around 8°C in 15 minutes and a sharp rise in relative humidity at the same time: from 10 to 75%, for example. It is usually when the rainfall is the highest in the western part of the country.
- *Transitional seasons*: In May and September, the ITCZ is at the latitude of the Republic of Djibouti. These months are characterized by weak winds, high temperatures (28 to 38°C) and very high humidity.

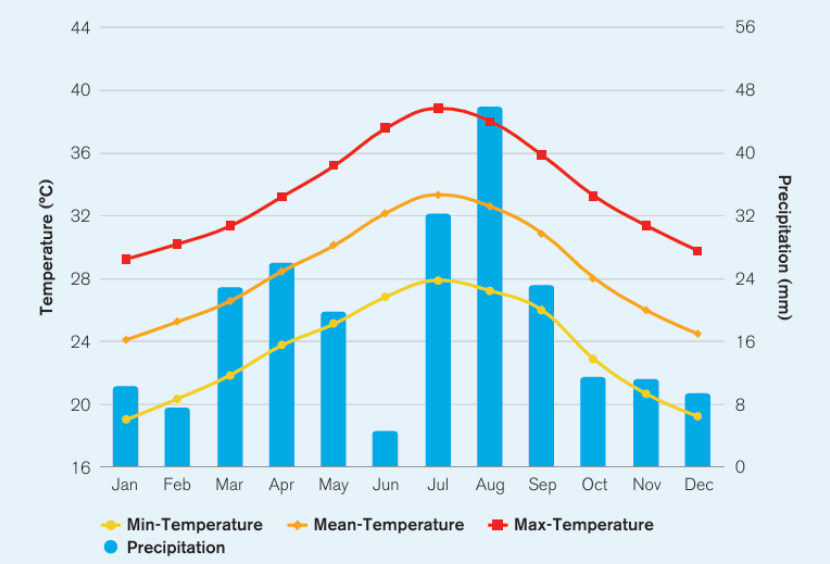


Figure 2 Observed Monthly and Seasonal Climatology of Djibouti's Temperature and Precipitation, 1991–2020[46]

Observed historical climate trends

A comprehensive analysis of observed climate change is presented in Annex 22: Technical reports from the PPG phase. Below is a summary of main findings:

Temperatures. Mean annual temperature in Djibouti between 1901-2019 was ~28°C. Between 1961–2010, maximum monthly temperature increases have been most rapid during Djibouti's dry season — increasing 0.33°C per decade[47]. There has also been an increase in extreme high-temperature spikes, a pronounced increase in the number of warm nights, and a reduction of cool nights[48].

Annual rainfall. Annual average of 150mm, except the mountainous regions (250mm). Comparisons between patterns of reanalysis datasets and published studies suggest that, in the post-1980 period: i) total annual rainfall declined in Djibouti, with a maximum annual rainfall in the 1960-2011 period[49]; ii) March-April-May rainfall declined; and iii) July-August-September has shown limited change, with possible weak upward trend. Over this period,

46 World Bank. (2024). 16697-WB_Djibouti Country Profile-WEB.pdf (worldbank.org) Retrieved from World Bank Data.
47 "Producing Climate Change Scenarios and Risk Assessments for Africa". Mission d'appui au projet LDCF « Mise en œuvre de technologies d'adaptation dans les écosystèmes fragiles des plaines centrales de Djibouti », ARIA Technologies, ACTERRA, AGRER, 21/12/2022.
48 World Bank Group. 2021. Climate Risk Country Profile: Djibouti.
49 Ozer, P., & Mahamoud, A. (2013). Recent Extreme Precipitation and Temperature Changes in Djibouti City (1966–2011). Journal of Climatology, 2013. https://doi.org/10.1155/2013/928501

extreme daily rainfall has maintained similar patterns to the total rainfall, while there has been a significant increase in the average number of dry days between 1980–2018.

Extreme rainfall. Over the period of 1981-2014, the analysis of rainfall data conducted during the PPG phase (see Annex 22) revealed that there was a statistically significant increase in extreme rainfall at time scales of 1 to 5 days during the JAS season, stronger in the East than in the West. That increase is in the order of 0.5 mm/year or 5 mm/decade. There was also a decrease in rainfall intensities in MAM, consistent across datasets in signal, but not in statistical significance. The analyses on the annual basis and for OND did not reveal consistent and statistically significant trends, and there appears to be no robust signal, i.e. there are no clear trends in mean rainfall intensity in the historical period.

Increased CO_2 concentrations. Based on the annual report from NOAA's Global Monitoring Lab, global average atmospheric carbon dioxide was 424 ppm in 2023, increasing steadily from under 280 ppm in the pre-industrial era.

Wind. The mean annual wind speed varies between 5.52 m/s and 9.01 m/s across the country. ERA5 wind reanalysis indicates that the seasonal variability of wind is stable between different years. The average monthly wind speed is highest in the winter (October to April) and lowest in summer (May to September), increasing in July–August due to atmospheric perturbation[50]. Historical increases in wind are stronger in the Western region where the trend magnitude is small, but statistically significant.

Climate Trends Projections

A comprehensive analysis of climate change projections is presented in Annex 22: Technical reports from the PPG phase. Results presented refer to RCP85/SSP585 and RCP45/SSP245. Below is a summary of main findings:

Temperature. There is a clear increasing signal in air temperature, with relatively low uncertainty. Under Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 (RCP85/SSP585), the increase reaches 2°C at the end 2025-2055, and 1.5°C under RCP45/SSP245 in terms of median of the ensembles, compared to the 1991-2020 period. The hottest models in CMIP6-TCR, CMIP5 and CORDEX-44 ensembles indicate increases in temperature of up to 3°C at the end of the 2025-2055 period under RCP85/SSP585, and 2.5°C under RCP45/SSP245.

Annual rainfall. Projected changes in rainfall are less consistent across modeling ensembles. The models overall suggest a wetter future, with remaining differences in changes between seasons: possible reduction of rainfall during March-April-May and little change/ increase in rainfall during July-August-September. Individual models suggest that rainfall in the July-August-September period increase up to 100% and decrease by 25% by the end of the 2025-2055 period, independently of the scenario. For the March-April-May period, individual models suggest an increase of more than 100% and a decrease of more than 50%.

Extreme rainfall/dry days. Uncertainty in the frequency and intensity of rainfall events and floods, however, according to recent studies that attempt to circumvent Djibouti's lack of observational data, drought frequency, intensity, and duration (as measured by SPEI) increased in Djibouti after 2003 and will likely increase 20% by 2050.[51]

Increased CO2 concentrations. Different emissions scenarios are considered here, notably RCP4.5 and RCP8.5, and under which global CO_2 concentrations could reach approximately 450ppm and 550ppm respectively.

Wind. Changes in wind patterns for the region are unclear and highly variable. Future increase is probable, in maximum winds over the entire country, with the magnitude of around 2% but up to 3-4%.

Observed climate impacts

Overall, Djibouti is considered to have high exposure to climate risks, as it ranks 37th out of 191 in terms of climate vulnerability according to the 2022 INFORM Index[52], and ranks as the 59th most vulnerable country to climate change

[50] Dabar, O.A., Awaleh, M.O., Waberi, M.M. and Adan, A.B.I., 2022. Wind resource assessment and techno-economic analysis of wind energy and green hydrogen production in the Republic of Djibouti. Energy reports, 8, pp.8996-9016.
[51] World Bank. 2023. Climate Risk Country Profile: Djibouti. 16697-WB_Djibouti Country Profile-WEB.pdf (worldbank.org)
[52] EU Commission, INFORM Index : https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index

in the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) index[53]. The country is mostly exposed to droughts and floods, which represented 36% and 32% of the natural disasters in the 1980-2020 period respectively, and which may become more frequent and more serious in the future.[54] Globally, although droughts represent only 4% of hazard events, their impacts affect 31% of people worldwide[55]. Droughts are considered as the natural hazards having the highest adverse impacts on human populations, as they increase the risk of malnutrition, particularly among children. This is exacerbated by extremely low rainfall average (130 mm/year) and few arable lands (less than 1000 km2 on 23 200 km2)[56].

Djibouti is indeed highly vulnerable to prologned droughts, as the last major drought claimed nearly 4% of the GDP annually between 2008-2011 and impacted more than 400,000 people. In addition, Djibouti is also highly exposed to extreme temperatures, and it is projected that if global temperatures were to rise by 1.5°C, Djibouti would then be the 5th most exposed country in the world by land area (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

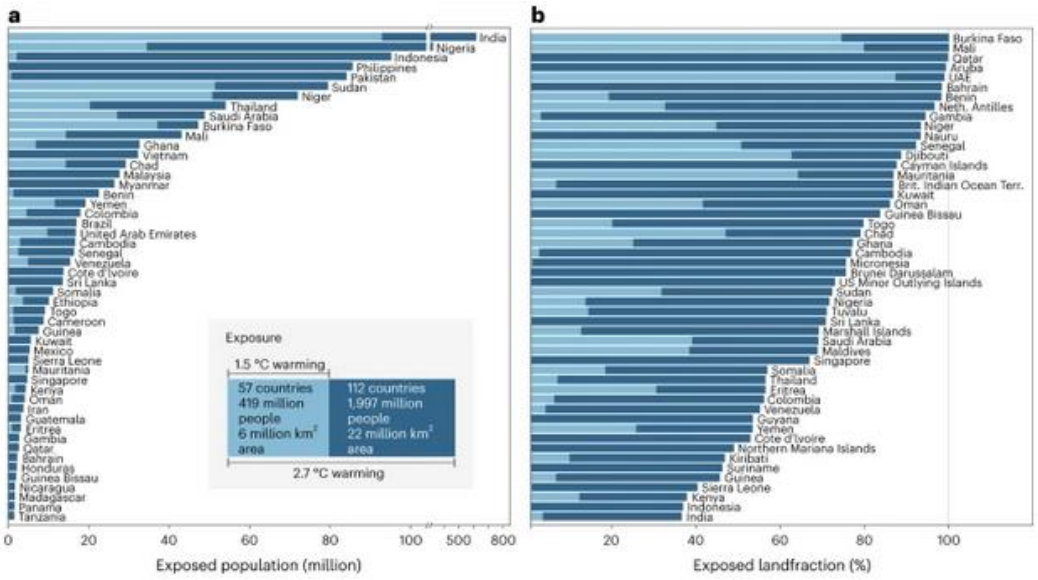


Figure 3 Country-level exposure to unprecedented heat (MAT ⩾ 29°C) at 2.7°C and 1.5°C global warming in a world of 9.5 billion people (around 2070 under SSP2)57

These changes are likely to adversely affect agro-ecological food systems and pastoral systems in Djiboutian drylands, where desertification is a key challenge for these livelihoods. Across global drylands, observed impacts in the livestock sector include i) reduced livestock and crop yields; ii) reduction of plant cover in rangelands; iii) loss of biodiversity; v) increased land degradation and soil nutrient loss; and iv) injury and livestock death due to sand and dust storms.[58] Water scarcity, extreme events such as floods and droughts, as well as strong climate change impacts directly threaten agropastoralism practices and sustainable livelihoods for rural communities of Djibouti. These trends can be seen at the village level, but they also feed socio-economic dynamics at landscape level. In fact, recent research has estimated that a 1% increase in mean temperature results in a 0.357% increase in food

[53] https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/

[54] World Bank, Climate Change Knowledge Portal for Development Practitioners and Policy Makers. Country: Djibouti. Consulted online on the 31/01/2023: https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/djibouti/vulnerability

[55] IPCC, Climate Change 2022:Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Working Group II Contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2022, p.2208

[56] Ministère français de l'Economie et des Finances https://www.tresor.economie.gouv.fr/Pays/DJ/securite-alimentaire-un-environnement-hostile-a-l-agriculture-qui-contraint-a-de-nombreuses-importations-alimentaires

[57] Lenton, T.M., Xu, C., Abrams, J.F. et al. Quantifying the human cost of global warming. Nat Sustain 6, 1237–1247 (2023). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-023-01132-6

[58] IPCC, Climate Change 2022:Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Working Group II Contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2022, p.2209

insecurity, while a 1% increase in carbon emissions results in a 0.026% increase in food insecurity[59]. At the **root of the problem** are the following factors: a) widespread poverty in rural communities further inhibits resilience to climate change impacts; b) global trade context, demographic pressures, and human activities intrinsically impact water availability; and c) Climatic and physical environmental conditions are not suitable for intensive production systems (hot desert climate, limited water availability and poor water quality; limited availability of arable land). Below, further details of project impacts of climate change on Djibouti's rangeland ecosystems and rural communities are presented.

Observed and projected climate change impacts in Djibouti

- **Rangeland Ecosystems**

Globally, arid shrublands are seeing a widespread vegetation greening (as projected in the IPCC AR4), as a result of increases in leaf area, widespread woody plant encroachment, and herbaceous production at desert–grassland interfaces[60]. These changes are attributed to interactions of land-use and land-cover change, climate change and CO_2 fertilization effects. Woody plant encroachment and greening may be masking underlying land degradation processes and losses of ecosystem services, livelihoods, and adaptation options in pastoral livelihood systems. Indeed, woody encroachment alters ecosystem services, particularly in rangelands, resulting in reduction of grass cover; hindering livestock production; reducing water availability; while increasing the availability of wood[61]. In climate projections, the southern Saharan regions, where Djibouti is located, are projected to have shrinking drylands[62]. In addition to these projections, key species will be at high and very high risk of extinction, with a rise in temperatures of at least 2°C. Mammals and grass species in particular are at high risk of extinction[63].

As climate change is increasing the movements of species into new areas, there is concern about how exotic species are becoming invasive and gaining advantage over native species[64]. In Djibouti, Prosopis has become a widely spread invasive plant due to its prolific planting and seed distribution by livestock, wildlife, and water. Originating from South America, Prosopis comprises around forty species, the majority of which (31 species) are endemic to arid and semi-arid regions, with great tolerance to drought and poor, highly saline soils with low rainfall[65]. It can grow into a tree or a shrub, even if the shrub form globally dominates, creating dense thickets that are impenetrable and have a negative ecological impact on the invaded areas by impeding the movement of people and cattle[66].Given its adaptation to hard ecological conditions, Prosopis has been introduced in several countries around the world, including Djibouti, to halt the advance of desertification. However, in the absence of adequate management, Prosopis has spread and invaded many agricultural and grazing areas, posing a threat to agriculture and rangeland productivity, depleting water supplies, and displacing native plants and animals[67]. It has also been shown that Prosopis-invaded areas have lower species diversity indices, as Prosopis reduces the number of plant species,

[59] Bedasa, Y., Bedemo, A. The effect of climate change on food insecurity in the Horn of Africa. *GeoJournal* **88**, 1829–1839 (2023). https://doi.org/10.1007/s10708-022-10733-1

[60] IPCC, Climate Change 2022:Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Working Group II Contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2022, p.238

[61] IPCC, Climate Change 2022:Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Working Group II Contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2022, p.2209

[62] IPCC, Climate Change 2022:Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Working Group II Contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2022, p.2212

[63] IPCC, Climate Change 2022:Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Working Group II Contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2022, p.269

[64] IPCC, Climate Change 2022:Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Working Group II Contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2022, p.224

[65] Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche, Centre d'Etude et de Recherche de Djibouti, « Identification des meilleures approches de gestion durable du Prosopis dans la Plaine alluviale de Damerjob », Avril 2014, p.8.

[66] Bezaredie D, Tadesse Z, Tadesse Z. Effects of prosopis juliflora on plant diversity on rangeland in Shilabo District, Somali Regional State, Ethiopia. Heliyon. 2023 Feb 26;9(3):e14049. doi: 10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e14049. PMID: 36925521; PMCID: PMC10011196

[67] Bezaredie D, Tadesse Z, Tadesse Z. Effects of prosopis juliflora on plant diversity on rangeland in Shilabo District, Somali Regional State, Ethiopia. Heliyon. 2023 Feb 26;9(3):e14049. doi: 10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e14049. PMID: 36925521; PMCID: PMC10011196

density, abundance, and richness[68]. Moreover, Prosopis has specifically negative impacts on the availability of important fodder species, which are the important sources of feed for animals in pastoral communities[69]. However, research has also shown that well-managed Prosopis can bring some benefits in certain circumstances, as it can reduce soil erosion, enhance soil fertility, help reclaim moderately salty soils and degraded fields, and it combats desertification in arid areas and stores carbon.

- **Rural livelihoods**

The observed and projected rise of temperature contributes to the increasing frequency of dangerous heat-stress conditions, which are already significant in number in East Africa. In fact, a recent study[70] shows a significant increase in the percentage of days per year with moderate or severe heat stress for cattle, between the historical period and the 2021-2050 period, under RCP4.5 (i.e. from 60% of days to 68% of days - see Figure 2), leading to potential reductions in beef production of about 8%, and of 8-15% in dairy.

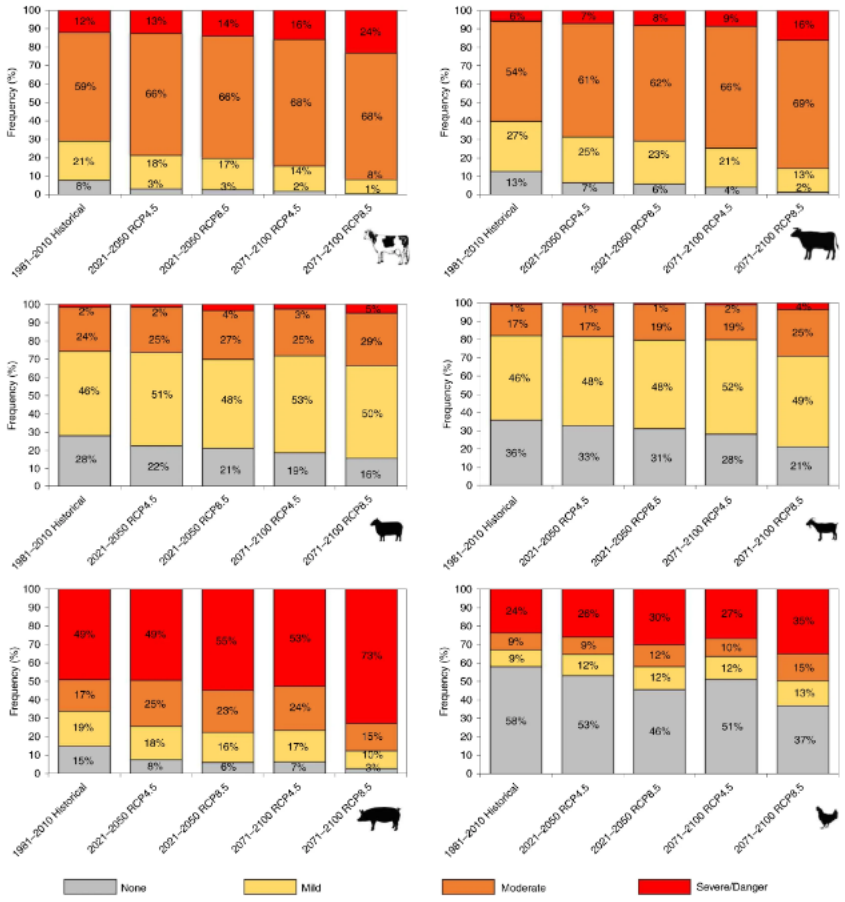


Figure 4 4 Scenarios of changes in the frequency of heat stress for future climate conditions (RCP4.5 and RCP8.5)71

[68] Bezaredie D, Tadesse Z, Tadesse Z. Effects of prosopis juliflora on plant diversity on rangeland in Shilabo District, Somali Regional State, Ethiopia. Heliyon. 2023 Feb 26;9(3):e14049. doi: 10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e14049. PMID: 36925521; PMCID: PMC10011196

[69] Bezaredie D, Tadesse Z, Tadesse Z. Effects of prosopis juliflora on plant diversity on rangeland in Shilabo District, Somali Regional State, Ethiopia. Heliyon. 2023 Feb 26;9(3):e14049. doi: 10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e14049. PMID: 36925521; PMCID: PMC10011196

70 Rahimi, J., Mutua, J.Y., Notenbaert, A.M.O. et al. Heat stress will detrimentally impact future livestock production in East Africa. Nat Food 2, 88–96 (2021). https://doi.org/10.1038/s43016-021-00226-8

[71] Rahimi, J., Mutua, J.Y., Notenbaert, A.M., Marshall, K. and Butterbach-Bahl, K., 2021. Heat stress will detrimentally impact future livestock production in East Africa. Nature Food, 2(2), pp.88-96.

[72]An increase in the number of dry days is likely to decrease available pastoral lands, and increase the severity of droughts. As a consequence of increased heat-stress conditions, rising temperatures are expected to increase water demand from people, livestock and crops, requiring greater access to groundwater resources and surface water storage. Increased evaporation losses are also expected to occur from surface water storage facilities (e.g. haffirs). In addition, inconsistency of annual rainfall is predicted to create uncertainty of surface water availability for humans and for livestock, as well as meteorological and agricultural drought, impacting crop production.

The country is characterized by limited surface water resources relying entirely on groundwater and/or water storage for drinking water supply, livestock and irrigation. Despite the large storage volume provided by hydraulic structure(such as Haffirs damn), satellite imagery shows that it usually goes dry within 2-3 months after the rain thereby indicating at the need for a climate-resilient water capture and storage infrastructures to respond to the increasing water deficiency in these areas. The water stress is invariably increasing agropastoral communities' vulnerability, forcing them to walk longer distance to fetch water and in severe cases forcing an internal displacement, sometimes temporary and often times permanent. In the plain of Gagadé for example, the two-cistsern water lasts around 6-7 months after being filled when the two Haffir damns keep water only 1-2 months after the rain due to the intense evapotranspiration. The underutilization of surface water is therefore leading to increased dependence on the ground water during dry periods in the water deficient areas such as region of Gagadé where groundwater recharge is highly variable with an average between 0 to c. 341,000 m^3.

There is currently limited data available regarding the impacts of increasing air temperature on groundwater resources. However, a 2024 study[73] suggests that globally, groundwater at the depth of the water table is projected to warm on average by 2.1 °C between 2000 and 2100 under a medium emissions pathway, but that regional shallow groundwater warming patterns vary substantially. Increasing groundwater temperatures influences stream thermal regimes, groundwater-dependent ecosystems, groundwater quality and the geothermal potential.

Extreme rainfall could also increase the incidence and severity of floods, to increase storm event surface water run-off and wadi flow`s, and thus produce damages to surface water capture infrastructure. They might also increase in inter-flow days that will result in requirement for greater volumes of water storage.

Finally, extreme wind can bring about injury and livestock death due to sand or dust storms, as well as the destruction of crops. Severe wind has been shown to be one of the major factors complicating the implementation of agro-pastoral activities and the sustainability of infrastructure. The evaluation of the UNEP project on EbA in Djibouti showed this to be the case, first as it did not allow plantations to grow, and then because the wind and the sand it carries with it damages and reduces the durability of materials and clogs pipes, reducing the efficiency of water infrastructures.

These different factors are particularly worrisome for traditional pastoralists who find themselves with fewer safety nets and more limited adaptive capacities than in the past, particularly where mobility, access and tenure rights are becoming restricted[74]. Indeed, herders' adaptation strategies fall into five major categories: movement to areas with better water and pasture, improving seasonal access to water, improving seasonal access to feed, shifts in herd composition, and livelihood diversification.[75] For instance, many have shifted from herding cattle to sheep and goats, while others are now promoting poultry production as being more resistant to heat stress.

Mobility, understood as seasonal movements of pastoralists and their herd, is thus one of the main traditional adaptation strategies to cope with climate variability and water scarcity (see **Error! Reference source not found.**). It

[73] Global groundwater warming due to climate change | Nature Geoscience

74 IPCC, Climate Change 2022:Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Working Group II Contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2022, p.2209

[75] Tugjamba, N., Walkerden, G. & Miller, F. Adapting nomadic pastoralism to climate change. Climatic Change 176, 28 (2023). https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-023-03509-0

goes beyond a drought-coping mechanism and should be approached as a whole livelihood strategy to adapt to uncertainty. The duration and trajectory of these movements are extremely variable, depending on water availability, pasture quality and herd condition.[76]

While pastoralists possess substantial adaptive capacity as a result of their traditional knowledge, there have been growing pressures during the last few decades through continued loss of pastoral corridors (essential to mobility) and pastures in general due to competing land uses, such as farming, mining, crop expansion and the establishment or extension of protected areas. Moreover, there has been increasing sedentarization of pastoralists in African drylands, a product of both planned state interventions and indigenous capital involved in the reterritorializing of pastoral spaces.[77] However, these efforts to sedentarisation and settlement can lead to land degradation and higher overall emissions from the sector, even though it has a considerably lower carbon budget than other livestock-keeping systems. It is estimated that well-managed rangelands could remove 198 million tonnes of CO_2 a year from the atmosphere[78]. Current pressures and processes of pastoral change tend to result in further economic and political marginalisation of pastoralists, with adverse effects on livelihoods and landscapes[79]. The loss of their livestock has forced many nomadic pastoralists into a rural exodus. Current pressures and processes of pastoral change tend to result in further economic and political marginalization[80]landscapes.[81]

Finally, it is important to note that the areas suitable for agriculture, which are currently very limited in Djibouti, will likely continue to shrink with climate change. While efforts to scale up agricultural production have been undergoing for decades in the country, in part as an effort to increase national food security, results to date have been mixed, spatially localized, and largely dependent on access to water resources and the training and infrastructure provided. Agricultural techniques are still rudimentary as agriculture is a relatively recent activity in Djibouti.

The proposed project tackles increasing climate change vulnerability of rural communities in the Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil, Tadjourah, and Obock regions of Djibouti, where agropastoral communities experience food and economic insecurities associated with insufficient water access and high exposure to climate-impact drivers (hazards). In particular, the landscapes targeted by the project are likely to face increased water scarcity due to a combination of anthropogenic pressures and climate change; increased risk of flooding in low-lying areas; increased exposure to intense wind; accelerated changes in ecosystem species composition including through the encroachment of woody species in rangelands associated with higher CO2 concentrations; and an increased exposure to extreme heat affecting livestock and human health. These factors are likely to lead to a range of negative impacts: exacerbated food insecurity; damage to infrastructure; reduced financial security and economic opportunities; and exacerbation of conflicts associated with access to natural resources, unless barriers to adaptation are tackled and adequate adaptation measures are put in place.

Consistency with national strategies and plans

The Government of Djibouti has drawn up an ambitious long-term vision, "**Vision Djibouti 2035**", which is the reference framework for defining the Government's policies, strategies, and action programs in terms of economic and social development, poverty reduction, and cooperation with technical and financial partners. It is based on five

[76] Piemontese, L., Terzi, S., Di Baldassarre, G. et al. Over-reliance on water infrastructure can hinder climate resilience in pastoral drylands. Nat. Clim. Chang. (2024). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-024-01929-z

[77] Benedikt Korf, Tobias Hagmann & Rony Emmenegger (2015) Re-spacing African drylands: territorialization, sedentarization and indigenous commodification in the Ethiopian pastoral frontier, The Journal of Peasant Studies, 42:5, 881-901, DOI: 10.1080/03066150.2015.1006628

78 Rowe, M., 2023, "Pastoralism under threat", *Geographical*, consulted online on the 01/02/2024: https://geographical.co.uk/wildlife/pastoralism-under-threat

79 IPCC, Climate Change 2022:Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Working Group II Contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2022, p.2210

[81] IPCC, Climate Change 2022:Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Working Group II Contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2022, p.2210

pillars: peace and national unity; good governance; a diversified and competitive economy; the consolidation of human capital; and regional integration. It aims to make Djibouti a commercial and economic hub in the region, integrating three cross-cutting issues (gender, youth and the environment). Looking ahead to 2035, the sustainable development strategy is based on the following areas: renewable energy; making Djibouti a 100% green country; sustainable water management; adaptation to climate change and risk management[82]. Water management and the fight against desertification both receive special attention in the document. On the one hand, the government is promoting sound management of water resources; increasing the availability and quality of water throughout the country and ensuring access for poor populations; mobilizing surface water to support agro-pastoral production; and building institutional capacity. On the other hand, Djibouti is part of the Great Green Wall project to combat desertification[83]. These two areas (sound water management and desertification) will play a key role in the project, which will contribute to achieving the objectives set by the government by promoting activities that help people adapt to drought and desertification. In addition, outcome 2 will focus on developing and upscaling integrated water resource management techniques and governance frameworks.

The National Development Plan (NDP) 2020-2024, "Djibouti ICI"[84], which takes into account the international commitments to which Djibouti has subscribed, notably the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the UN's Agenda 2030. The overall objective is to make Djibouti "a stable, peaceful, clean and secure country that provides a calm environment for private initiatives". The sixth objective of the ”Djibouti ICI“ NDP focuses on adapting to climate change and building resilience, with an emphasis on rural communities and integrating adaptation into sectoral policies. The proposed project will thus contribute to the sixth objective by mainstreaming nature-based adaptation solutions/EbA at both national and local levels, strengthening resilience of the local communities highly depending on natural resources.

In terms of specific adaptation measures, Djibouti submitted the **National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)** to the UNFCCC in 2006, identifying the sectors most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change as water resources, agriculture and livestock, forestry, and coastal and marine ecosystems. An assessment of the vulnerability of these sectors to climate change was carried out, and several adaptation measures were identified and prioritized at the national level. In 2015, the country submitted its projected **Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)** for greenhouse gas mitigation under the Paris Agreement. This document reaffirms Djibouti's commitment to adaptation as a national priority, which justifies the proposed project. It identifies the following priorities: (i) reducing vulnerability to drought; (ii) protecting against sea-level rise; (iii) improving access to water; (iv) protecting biodiversity; and (v) strengthening the resilience of rural populations, which are aligned with the objectives of the proposed project. A **participatory revision of the NDC** was carried out in 2023. It has raised the mitigation target to three main areas of reduction: energy, AFOLU and waste management. Regarding adaptation, the revised NDC emphasized that current climatic conditions, the state and sensitivity of systems, as well as low adaptive capacity, jointly mean that the country faces high levels of vulnerability to climate change for water resources, livestock, and agriculture alike. In addition to droughts, floods, earthquakes, cyclones or fires – considered as the main threats for the population – heatwaves are described as one of the major risks to people, land and livestock. Given this context, the adaptation measures will focus on making vulnerable people less dependent from climate change impacted resources and diminishing their vulnerability, by acting primarily on i) agriculture; ii) water resources essential for agriculture; and iii) coastal zones.

The proposed project is completely aligned with the revised NDC as it will target vulnerable and remote communities who directly suffer from degraded climatic conditions (water scarcity, droughts, extreme climate events) and unpredictable climate changes. In 2017, a **National Climate Change Strategy (SNCC)** was prepared to strengthen the coherence between climate change actions and existing national frameworks, and to address climate change impacts in the different socio-economic sectors of the country. One of the six priority areas defined in this document is to

[82] Djibouti Vision 2035, p.101: https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/Dji169060.pdf
[83] Djibouti Vision 2035, p.102: https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/Dji169060.pdf
[84] https://economie.gouv.dj/wp-content/uploads/Plan-National-de-Developpement-Version-Fran%C3%A7aise.pdf

"reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change and increase the resilience of the most exposed socio-economic or geographical sectors", as it is targeted by the proposed project. Finally, in 2021, the Government of Djibouti published the **Third National Communication of the Republic of Djibouti to the UNFCCC**[85]. It establishes three priority sectors for adaptation: water resource management, agriculture and coastal zone management. Regarding water resource management, the document identifies the following adaptation actions: improving access to drinking water, creating hydraulic structures, maintaining water points, multiplying water supply sources. The proposed project will contribute to this area by building or rehabilitating water infrastructure for local communities, based on hydrological assessments. It also recommends strengthening the institutional framework (updating the water master plan and creating a project management unit dedicated to the water sector) for which the first outcome of the project will provide support. For agriculture, the report recommends improving knowledge of climate change, strengthening irrigation water management and runoff water mobilization capacities, reinforcing the executive secretariat for risk and disaster management, structuring production integration between fodder, vegetable, and livestock production, and carrying out more agricultural extension and training activities as well as disseminating quality seeds to increase resilience. All of these elements have been taken into account in the design of the activities of the proposed project and will be thus covered. Finally, regarding adaptation in coastal areas, the report recommends strengthening domestic financial resources to combat the effects of climate change, improving knowledge and expertise on climate, developing responses to natural disasters and implementing measures to mitigate the effects of flooding. The proposed project will contribute to knowledge production and management on climate adaptation as well as institutional capacity building, promoting in particular expertise on nature-based adaptation solutions/EbA . All these policies are coordinated by the Directorate of Environment and Sustainable Development of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and contribute to place the challenges of adapting to the effects of climate change at the heart of the country's development strategy.

In 2006, Law No. 140/AN/06/5e L[86] on the National Risk and Disaster Management Policy Disasters established the issue of natural disasters as a priority for the country but does not provide specific information on droughts or floods. For a long time, the issue was not dealt with by a specific institution and is now mainly covered by the *Centre d'études et de recherche de Djibouti* (CERD) alongside the Executive Secretariat for Disaster Risk Management, the Ministry of the Environment, the National Meteorological Agency, and the University of Djibouti[87]. A **National Strategy for Natural Disaster Risk Reduction is being updated to include flood and drought risks**, in addition to what is mentioned in the Climate Change Strategy. The proposed project will contribute to operationalizing the national strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction in full coordination with other programs that will contribute to the reinforcement of the national system for early warning system. Djibouti last reported to the UNCCD in 2014[88].

The proposed project will also contribute to the UN's Agenda 2030 by contributing to the following SDGs: SDG5 on gender equality, promoting gender-sensitive solutions for water management and livelihood development; SDG13 on climate action, fostering climate adaptation and effective early warning systems; SDG15 on life on land, through the promotion of sustainable management of natural resources and green livelihoods for local communities, and SDG17 on partnerships thanks to institutional capacity building, knowledge production and sharing and the contribution to national strategies.

The proposed project is also consistent with the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Program[89] from 2017 that identifies preventive measures that are integrated in the project, such as increasing water resources by capitalizing on the mobilization of surface water, promoting sustainable livestock farming and supervising pastoralism to manage rangelands sustainably, as well as greening the formal and informal economyby developpin green value chains.

[85] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/DJIBOUTI - Troisième Communication Nationale sur les Changements Climatiques.pdf
[86] https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/dji66477.pdf
[87] https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/382721468189528510/pdf/99875-2011Mar23-P119878-FRENCH-Djibouti-Disaster-Risk-Management-Box391462B.pdf
[88] https://www.unccd.int/our-work-impact/country-profiles/djibouti
89 MHUE, DEDD, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Program, March 2017, available: https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/dj/dj-nbsap-v2-fr.pdf

Finally, Djibouti embarked on a process of decentralization in 2006[90], resulting in an administrative division into six regions, which are managed by regional authorities according to **Regional Development Plans** that define the main characteristics of each region, its priority needs and the financial requirements for implementing these priorities, as following:

[90] Law no. 139/AN/06/5e L of February 4, 2006, amending law no. 174/AN/02/4e L of July 7, 2002.

Table 11 - Regional priorities on natural resources and sustainable development in the Regional Development Plans (2021-2025)

REGIONS	SECTORS	PRIORITIES IDENTIFIED IN THE RDP (2021-2025)	CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT
ALI-SABIEH	Environment and natural resources	"Preserve the environment, including biodiversity, and improve people's fair and responsible access to natural resources" - Combat logging, deforestation and biodiversity preservation - Protect people and their property from pollution linked to traffic along the corridor - Address the challenge of solid and liquid waste in the chief town and sub-prefectures - Implement a participatory approach for water mobilization and management - Secure livestock grazing and promote agropastoralism to make the population resilient to recurrent droughts due to climate change - Develop renewable energy	- Contribute to a more sustainable and participatory water management - Contribute to securing livestock grazing and to more sustainable agropastoral practices - Reinforce climate change adaptation in general and to drought in particular
	Inclusive economic development	"Support and promote inclusive economic development based on industry, tourism and cross-border trade" - Develop the primary sector, notably the marketing of agricultural products, livestock and livestock by-products (milk and meat, etc.) and minerals (gravel, sand, etc.) - Industrialize and sell local products: setting up factories, stone-cutting companies, etc. - Develop tourism and cross-border trade to benefit the population from its geostrategic position and its natural, cultural and historical resources	- Support the development of sustainable livelihood and green value chains - Enhance stronger linkages and collaborations between the MSMEs, financial institutions and private sector
DIKHIL	Sustainable economic development	"Promote economic development strategies based on local potential and resources, while safeguarding the local environment" - Increase agricultural yields thanks to improved cultivation techniques and access to irrigation water	- Increase of access to water for agropastoral activities
OBOCK	Socio-economic and cultural development	"Boosting the local economy and supporting sustainable socio-economic development at regional level" - Boost the local economy by promoting the region's Blue Economy products - Boost the local economy through the development of tourism - Promote and support the participation of young Obockois (ses) in entrepreneurship. - Develop the region's green economy	- Promote green livelihood and value chains to boost the local economy - Support youth participation in entrepeneurshipentrepreneurship through the development of incubators
	Environment and natural resources	"Preserve and rationalize the use of natural resources" - Preserve the natural environment - Rationalize the use of natural resources	- Promote EbA and sustainable development, supporting the development of green livelihoods
TADJOURAH	Inclusive and sustainable economic development	"Support the development of the Region as an economic hub that exploits and enhances local resources and potential" - Support the modernization and revitalization of the primary sector thanks to increased agro-pastoral production through innovative and resilient techniques - Support employability and the local economy through the support of local commerce as a lever for the region's socio-economic development	- Support the development of sustainable agropastoral activities to improve resilience of local communities - Develop the local economy through the support of green MSMEs, with a specific focus on gender

III. STRATEGY

The proposed project tackles increased climate change impacts on vulnerable rural communities in the Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil, Tadjourah, and Obock regions of Djibouti (see Annex 3 - *Project map and Geospatial Coordinates of project sites*), where agropastoral communities experience food and economic insecurities because of insufficient water access. By taking action on natural resources management and by structuring livelihood value chains to strengthen the climate resilience of communities, the project intends to bring positive impacts at the landscape level, well beyond the target villages. The project also aims to enhance the enabling environment for climate action, including support for integrated landscape management into policies and plans; as well as seeks to contribute to the establishment of a coherent national early warning system, reinforcing the links between local, regional, and national levels. Finally, the project supports a number of key stakeholders, including government agencies, private sector actors and local communities, to strengthen sustainable water supply and land resource management through a whole of society approach and ensure transformational adaptation can take place. Per the 2022-2026 LDCF Strategy: "The whole-of-society approach entails engaging with diverse actors and multi-sectoral stakeholders and facilitating their participation in the decision-making process to take appropriate measures together and mainstream climate considerations across different governance levels." All of the project activities are directly linked to the GEF-8 and 2022-2026 LDCF priority areas.

The project's overall **Theory of Change (ToC)** presented in the Figure 5 hinges on the belief that improved capacities to plan, coordinate, implement, and monitor adaptation measures can significantly contribute to climate resilience of rural communities in Djibouti and the successful development of sustainable ecosystem-based economic activities at local level. The **project's main objective** is therefore "**to enhance climate change resilience and food security for rural communities in Djibouti, by improving water resource management, early warning systems, and institutional capacity for adaptation and climate risk preparedness**".

To achieve its main objective, the project will need to tackle underlying **barriers to climate change adaptation** and sustainable practices in wa terwater management and livelihoods. The barriers have been identified as follows:

Barrier 1: GoD's limited institutional and technical capacity to implement long-term climate change adaptation policies and interventions at different scales

A major barrier to the adoption of climate change adaptation options is the limited institutional and technical capacities within the GoD to implement long-term climate adaptation interventions and policies at different scales. While the GoD have made significative progress in defining national and long-term policies and plans, such as the Third National Communication, the NDC, the SNCC or the NAPA, they face implementation difficulties. Capacity limitations, combined with minimal cross-sectoral coordination between government departments, have resulted in fragmented efforts towards sustainable climate change adaptation. This limited coordination between sectors, coupled with competing mandates, is impeding policy and implementation of climate change adaptation in the country.[91] In addition, the mismatch between the government's budget prioritization and the high climate risks is an important barrier in terms of understanding the government's approach to addressing climate risks. The gap between the ambitions for climate change expressed at national level and the understanding of the issues at stake and the concrete actions implemented on the ground is also a major limitation. Finally, there is a need to improve government officials' and policy-makers' technical skills for climate change adaptation to increase the country's adaptive capacity to the projected impacts of climate change.[92]

Barrier 2: Limited access to early warning systems for flood and droughts at regional and local levels

Limited meteorological information on floods and droughts is collected in Djibouti, and there is a significant gap in translating existing information into coordinated and efficient EWS and response mechanisms to extreme climate

[91] World Bank Group. 2021. Climate Risk Country Profile: Djibouti.
[92] World Bank Group. 2021. Climate Risk Country Profile: Djibouti.

events[93]. Better coordination is required to strengthen the enabling environment at the regional and local levels, in line with ongoing efforts at the national level, to establish EWS in Djibouti. The limited technical capacity of the competent authorities to: i) receive the meteorological information; ii) convert it into appropriate EWS for regional level and rural communities for floods and prolonged droughts; and iii) communicate these warnings with the appropriate regional authorities and rural communities so they may protect themselves, their homes, livelihoods and water resources undermines the effectiveness of existing EWS.

Currently, the Early Warning Systems (EWS) cover mainly the urban areas of the country where the weather stations are installed; however, in the rural areas infrastructure and human resources are limited and insufficient. The National Agency for Meteorology (ANM) has limited meteorological and hydrological observation network`and the technical capacity to gather, analyse and disseminate the early warnings particularly for the flood albeit recent progress still remains highly inadequate. Lack of instruments and equipment have added to the underlying gaps to to conduct flood forecasting and climate modeling sector is need of a significant technical and financial support. The country does not have a Situation Room at the national and the regional levels and needs to develop a network of information collection and dissemination among the regional and national level EWS network. The people living in the flood prone areas and those exposed to prolonged drought have no access to the weather forecasts, hence the access to EWS for floods and drought needs quite significant works. Innability of the three institutions mandated to cover the EWS to fulfill their responsibilities can be attributed mainly to a) lack of trained human resources; b) lack of equipment; c) lack of coordination mechanism; and d) lack of clarity on the organizational jurisdiction and a common charter to guide their individual and coordinated roles.

In the 6 sites of the 4 regions covered by the project access to actionable weather/climate information remain insufficient, this is partially also linked to the information accessibility (language, communication material), the telecommunications network coverage (some localities do not have phone and internet coverage) the use of inappropriate communication channels, and relevance of the information.

In addition, rural communities also have insufficient training and tools to prepare for droughts and floods, which increases their vulnerability to the impacts of more intense droughts and flooding events and ability to recover afterward.

In view of the increasing climate risks mainly associated with flood and drought and the insufficient preparedness and response mechanisms to these risks, Djibouti has been selected as one of the priority countries for the Early Warning four All (EW4All) Initiative. EW4All for Djibouti which was launched and the initiation of Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) in May 2024 demonstrate the upcoming strategic support to address existing multi-dimensional barriers.

Following the enlistment in the EW4All priority countries, two important projects were commissioned - a) Systematic Observation Financing Facility (SOFF) and b) Climate Risk EWS (CREWS) will benefit from support to improve the quality and provision of waether forecast, early warning systems and climate services and ensure maintenance according to World Meteorological (WMO) standards; and will make sure to further build complementarities and accelerate efforts under the SOFF and CREWS projects.

Barrier 3: Limited capacity (financial, technical, governance) to effectively manage water resources in response to changing water needs and availability

At this time, the design and implementation of well managed climate-resilient water infrastructure is largely absent in Djibouti, due to a number of underlying factors described here. First, countrywide information on the underground water flows and fluctuations, watershed demarcations and the ground water recharge points and recharge rates versus abstraction and salination rates is not available. The data and analysis is limited to the specific project sites and project objectives, which are not available in the public domain. The unavailability of the data is

[93] Maxwell D, Lentz E, Simmons C and Gottlieb G. 2021. Early Warning and Early Action for Increased Resilience of Livelihoods in IGAD Region. Boston MA: Feinstein International Center.

partly attributed to the lack of funds and the expertise to conduct a broad-spectrum assessment as well as evidence-based design for climate-efficient infrastructure. It is partly because there is lack of knowledge management platforms to host, disseminate and update the data and because technical capacities remain inadequate. Finally, these assessments do not provide for maintenance measures to ensure a reliable technological response over time, and maintenance capacities remain insufficient.

During the stakeholder consultations and field missions, duplication and / or overlap of interventions seemed to be a common phenomenon, alluding to the lack of coordination among the partners at the government and development partners level. Water resource management and natural resource governance is a mandate of Ministry of Agriculture, however the Ministry of Environment also tends to work in the same thematic area in an attempt to address the climate change adaptation aspects. Each of these agencies are governed by their own legal mandate and adhere to their respective policy instruments, which have been found to have overlapping mandates. Though the national coordination mechanism is established for climate action through a decree, the effectiveness of the mechanism is considerably low. The coordination platforms are not aiding to support the synergy among the projects under the me thematic area, thus resulting in the concentration of similar project interventions in the areas, which are comparatively more accessible. The lack of coordination among the government agencies subsequently leads to an overlap or duplication of technical and financial support that the development partners provide. The case is generally true for the development partners which have mandate to work in the area of agriculture, water resources, livestock and horticulture such as FAO and IFAD which work closely with the Ministry of Agriculture. This has resulted in either crowding of climate or climate-responsive interventions or vacuum, especially in the remote areas.

Though there are knowledge portals in different ministries, they are a) not updated periodically and b) digital versions of the reports and data are not published, thus continuing to create the dearth of data and information. The culture of information sharing needs to be strengthened both at the government and development partners' level. Limited presence of line ministries at the sub-national level further widens the coordination and information gap among the stakeholders.

On the other hand, water governance at the regional and local levels is weak and fragmented. Regional actors currently do not have clear mandates and capacity to engage in water governance, and local actors are often left dependent on central actors for the maintenance of water infrastructure. While some local water point management committees exist in a limited number of locations across the country, they are not always formal or inclusive, and would benefit from additional support for increased effectiveness and to build capacity to eventually finance and implement regular and urgent maintenance of water infrastructure locally. The limited evidence-based decision making is one of the main barriers as well as fragmentation, that results in a dispersal of skills, capacities and funding, especially regarding climate solutions.

Barrier 4: Limited capacity of communities to manage landscapes in a sustainable and integrated manner the face of increasing climate risks

There is limited capacity in the sustainable management of natural resources at the local level, as many communities are not trained and informed of sustainable practices, including those related to livestock and rangelands management. Semi-sedentary herders have limited knowledge of techniques to restore land, and they lack the necessary expertise and models to adapt their use of degraded land. This makes it difficult to develop agropastoral farming and sustainably manage scarce water resources. Some assessments have been made to identify appropriate sites and technologies and to adopt best practices, but they usually do not provide sustained, long-term technical support for these communities (more than one training during a project). Moreover, there is limited knowledge about best practices for livestock management, and limited opportunities to transition from one mode of production to another as climate conditions become more harsh, or to improve traditional modes of production. The dissemination of information related to landscape resources management, adaptation, and replication of landscape

management and agropastoralism in order to address land degradation is inadequate[94]. The GoD does not provide sufficient information to citizens about land degradation and sustainable agropastoral and land-management methods, and does not use the regional authorities as a relay for information and ongoing projects regarding agro-pastoralism and land management.

Secondly, communities currently have limited governance structures (such as landscape management committees) to ensure the long-term management of natural resources. While traditional mechanisms for rangeland management exist, actors involved often have limited knowledge of emerging threats such as climate change, and limited capacity to formalize user agreements.

Barrier 5: Limited access to alternative livelihoods, including limited capacity for individuals and MSMEs to engage in the green economy

In Djibouti, project approaches have traditionally suffered from a lack of comprehensive planning incorporating market trends, sourcing of materials, technical training, savings structures, and risk management. This shortfall has led to beneficiaries facing the demoralizing reality of unprofitable ventures, as witnessed with handicraft and youth innovation initiatives across various regions. A critical gap has been the absence of private sector engagement, with an over-reliance on aid rather than fostering a conducive environment for business and investment. This oversight extends to community organizations, which remain unskilled in managing self-sustaining formal businesses or building credit histories, often depending on continuous donor support for maintenance. Agropastoral cooperatives operate without formal unity, leading to inefficiencies like excessive spoilage. Key environmental zones lack viable alternative livelihoods, and the disconnect between production and market access continues to impede economic growth. While agricultural financing is fraught with perceived risks, opportunities within shorter production cycle of the value chain remain overlooked, which remains a hindrance to achieving a resilient economic future.

In addition, a number of critical inputs for the local economy are imported, rendering them unaffordable due to high prices for a significant portion of rural residents. This affordability challenge poses a significant barrier to accessing vital material inputs and hampers the growth prospects of agropastoralist and small businesses alike and is likely to be exacerbated by the Red Sea crisis impacting transit time, shipping costs and goods prices subsequently. Additionally, while financial products, including microfinance, are available for small business loans, their high interest rates – at least 30 per cent[95] – and the lack of loan/credit facilities for crop and livestock production, underscore the need for more comprehensive financial solutions. These challenges adversely affect women in particular, since they often have less access to capital and financial services than men, making it difficult to secure the funds needed for formalization, such as registration fees, taxes, or investment in infrastructure. In small localities and remote areas in particular, they also have less access to education and business training, which can impede their ability to navigate the complex regulatory and business environment and compete in formal markets. The formal business environments in Djibouti is male-dominated, leading to potential biases against women in areas such as lending, leasing commercial space, and accessing business networks. Lastly, communities do not enjoy the benefits that cooperatives can offer in terms of purchasing agricultural inputs, accessing markets, and negotiating selling prices, and technical and managerial training to adapt to the effects of climate change. In fact, while recent legal frameworks have been developed for cooperatives[96], in practice the cooperative model is not being operationalized due to a lack of knowledge and support.

Barrier 6: Limited awareness of climate change, its impacts, as well as access to curated, coordinated, and current knowledge/information on effective and relevant climate change adaptation actions in Djibouti

Access to climate knowledge and information is a critical enabler for adaptation planning at all levels. In part due to the urgent needs facing communities in terms of water access, the messaging around climate change is often lost,

[94] Global Environment Facility. 2016. Sustainable management of water resources, rangelands and agro-pastoral perimeters in the Cheikhetti Wadi watershed of Djibouti.
[95] Source: Director of Micro-Finance (interview).
[96] Law No.16/AN/13/7th on cooperatives and law on the social and solidarity economy (SSE) of 2019, which defines norms, principles and forms of organizations of the SSE and establishes structures and instruments that promote the development of the SSE.

and opportunities for more transformational change are missed. Amongst those missed opportunities, there is widespread concern about the decline in traditional knowledge, which, when combined with current science, can effectively guide adaptation decision-making at household, locality, and national levels. There is a need to support passing on traditional know-how, in particular that of nomadic herder women's know-how, which is marginalized in the research literature.[97]

On the other hand, significant advances made by individual efforts are not being effectively communicated, and knowledge is not being effectively shared. To tackle this problem, mapping platforms have been recently established at national or regional levels in order to list the past or ongoing projects in the country on themes linked to climate change and the management of climate resources. These online platforms gather a certain amount of information, but they need to be regularly updated and completed, as the information remains partial. In addition to these interactive maps, there is not yet a platform that can bring together a great deal of information on climate change and solutions for dealing with it, such as adaptation solutions. Many projects are trying to address this issue in Djibouti, but the lessons learned are often not widely shared and known by national stakeholders. Furthermore, the concepts of nature-based adaptation solutions/EbA are sometimes not well understood. A more comprehensive platform should then be set up, bringing together scientific papers, studies, lessons learned from the various projects and a forum for discussion with relevant stakeholders.

To help lower the **barriers** and achieve the main objective, the project will build on baseline interventions (c.f. Table 2 2 and Table 3) and implement a mix of interventions that will target i) institutional capacity to plan and prepare for climate change, and implement adaptation measures; ii) improve local resilience to climate hazards through a combination of grey and green adaptation measures with adequate capital and human resources for the maintenance of existing grey infrastructures; iii) exploit opportunities for economic development in the context of climate change; and iv) provide strengthened knowledge management environment to enable more effective climate change adaptation at all levels. The project approach to address all the barriers mentioned above is aligned with the GEF-8 levers of transformation[98]. The project objective (Sphere of Control of the Project) will be achieved through six (6) interlinked outcomes defined below:

- **Outcome 1.1:** Institutional capacity to plan, implement, and monitor adaptation investments at national and sub-national levels is increased
- **Outcome 1.2**: Early Warning System (EWS) for flood and drought preparedness is strengthened at sub-national and community levels
- **Outcome 2.1**: Enhanced capacity at local and regional level for water management.
- **Outcome 2.2**: Enhanced water access and flood protection through grey and hybrid infrastructure for vulnerable communities in Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil, Tadjdourah, and Obock
- **Outcome 2.3**: Climate resilience of people and ecosystems is improved through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approaches
- **Outcome 3.1:** Sustainable livelihoods are diversified and MSMEs developed and strengthened through a value-chain approach for enhanced adaptive capacity.
- **Outcome 4.1**: Strengthened knowledge management for enhanced evidence-based decision-making and scaling up of best EbA practices in Djibouti
- **Outcome 4.2**: Operationalization of social and environmental safeguards

Subsequently, through both the support of the project and other initiatives, Medium-Term Outcomes could be achieved (Sphere of Influence of the project). These Medium-Term Outcomes are defined as:

- **MTO1:** Adaptation planning is streamlined and coordinated at national and sub-national, leading to coherent interventions and effective implementation of adaptation measures in Djibouti.

[97] Tugjamba, N., Walkerden, G. & Miller, F. Adapting nomadic pastoralism to climate change. Climatic Change 176, 28 (2023). https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-023-03509-0

[98] GEF. 2022. Achieving Transformation Through GEF Investments. Information Brief.

- **MTO2:** Local communities respond rapidly and effectively to droughts and flood events thanks to a coherent and coordinated EWS across scales in Djibouti.
- **MTO3**: Widespread behavioral change at local and regional levels in favor of the adoption of integrated landscape management, including sustainable water and rangeland management.
- **MTO4**: Entrepreneurs, including women and youth, actively engage in diversified livelihoods, contributing to a green and climate-resilient economy.
- **MTO5**: Knowledge is systematically shared with all relevant stakeholders, and effectively used in support of the country's adaptation objectives to climate change.

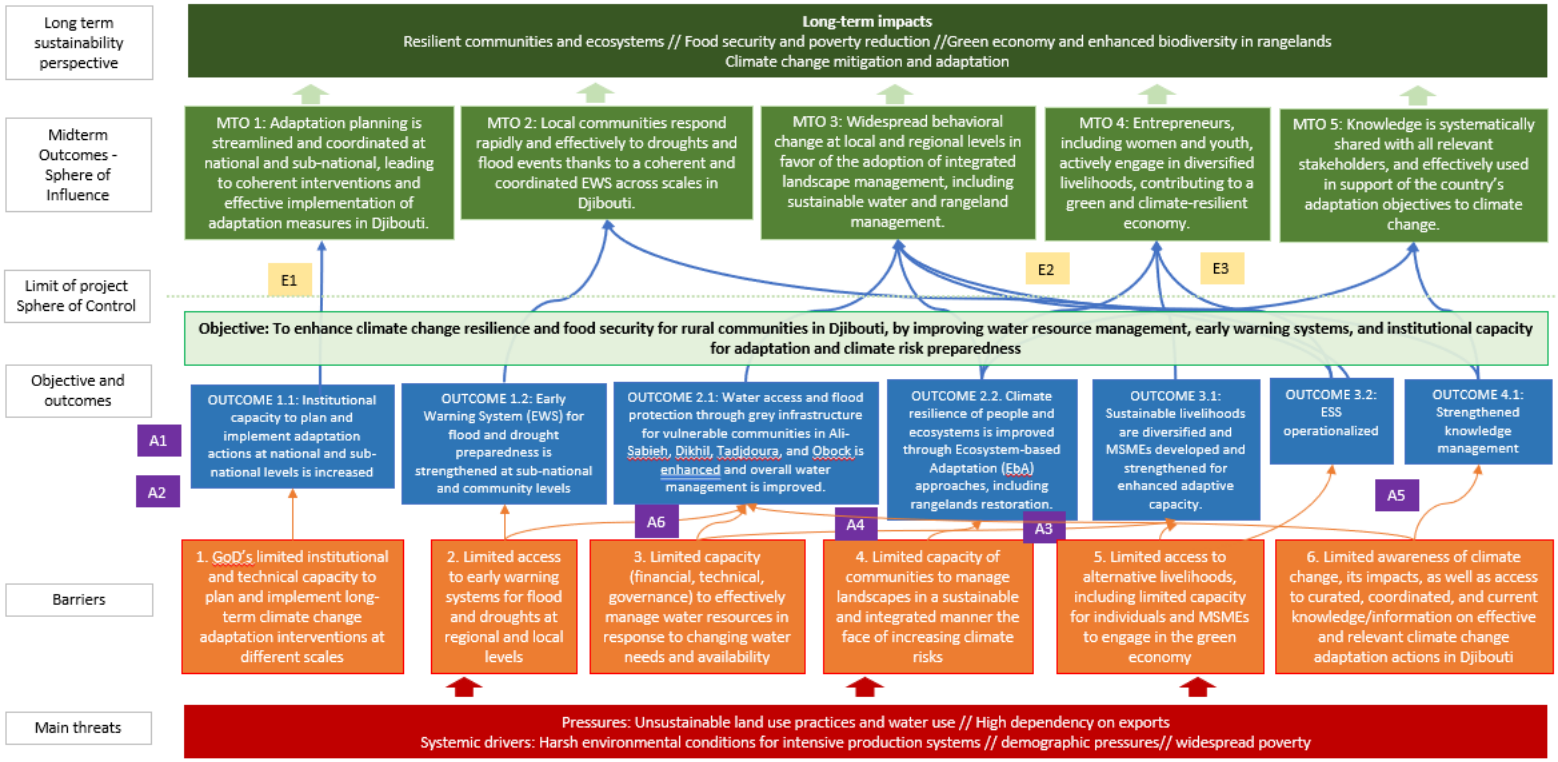
ToC Assumptions

A1. The various ministries, agencies and decentralised state services are willing to contribute to the implementation of adaptation measures, allocating staff and efforts in the activities of the project, in order to increase country ownership in the medium to long-term.
A2. Support from UNDP in terms of capacity building and project supervision contributes to the success of the project activities and to strengthen national capacities through Country Office support to NIM.
A3. Project beneficiaries (including women and other vulnerable groups) take an interest in, and are able to, engage in climate-resilient economic activities.
A4. Technical and financial sustainability of the project is assured by training activities, and by national, regional and community ownership regarding the maintenance of infrastructure and the continuity of the activities after the end of the project.
A5. Institutional actors, research centers, NGO and the international community are committed to participate in the knowledge-sharing and dissemination of good practices regarding adaptation measures in Djibouti.
A6. Project interventions are designed and sized (e.g. water/flood control infrastructure; siting of agricultural activities) in a manner that reduces inevitable adverse impacts of extreme climate events

ToC outcome enablers

E1. Adherence to obligations under international conventions, including UNCCD, UNFCCC, SDGs, and CBD, and additional international and regional agreement on climate adaptation and ecosystems.
E2. Adequate infrastructure, including transportation, water, and energy access are present to support livelihoods development.
E3. Market conditions are conducive to private sector engagement in the green economy (e.g. right regulatory frameworks in place; local and regional demand for climate-resilient products and services exists/grows)

Figure 5 5 Project Theory of change (ToC)



Alignment with LDCF Strategy 2022-2026 and the GEF Programming Strategy under Land Degradation Focal Area

The project directly addresses the objective of the GEF-8 Land Degradation Focal Area Strategy (LDFA) as its main goal is to "avoid, reduce, and reverse land degradation, desertification and mitigate the effects of drought", and to promote sustainable land management[99]. In full line with the UNCCD Strategic Framework 2018 – 2030, LDFA investments focus on addressing the drivers of land degradation in landscapes where agricultural, forestry and rangeland management practices are at the heart of livelihoods of rural communities and pastoralists. It is exactly the area where this project aims to intervene, supporting more sustainable practices in agro-pastoralist systems in Djibouti, to decrease the degradation and misuse of natural resources. The project also supports the comprehensive landscape approach promoted by the LDFA strategy, to respond to multi-faceted nature of land degradation, by promoting i) integrated land use planning; ii) the connectivity and integrity of socio-ecological systems.

The project contributes to the LDCF programming strategy for adaptation to climate change, responding to its three priority areas. First, the project supports the creation of enabling conditions, such as the policy-making and the planning in adaptation measures, as well as the knowledge sharing and dissemination, to foster more investments thanks to institutional capacity building for planning, implementing, and monitoring adaptation investments (Priority Area 1). The project also aims to enable the conditions for private sector support to climate change adaptation solutions, in particular MSMEs and incubators, as it is recommended in the LDCF strategy (Priority Area 2)[100]. Finally, the project contributes to create enabling institutional conditions at every level (local, sub-national, and national) though capacity building, training and creating an open and collaborative knowledge platform on adaptation (Priority Area 3). In addition, the project is aligned with the four priority thematic areas of the LDCF programming strategy, addressing theme 1: agriculture, food security and health; theme 2: water; theme 3: nature-based solutions; and theme 4: early warning and climate information systems. Similar to the sub-region of the Horn of Africa, climate forecasts indicate that certain regions of the country are expected to witness higher levels of rainfall within shorter timeframes, thereby raising the probability of both flooding and soil erosion. Through its interventions and in line with the LDCF Theme 1,2 and 3, the project will implement nature-based adaptation solutions for resilience building for agropastoral communities across Djibouti.

Activities of this project will implement NbS for drought resilience, flood protection and water management to ensure resilience and adaptation to enhance food security, and uninterrupted water supply. Component 1 and 3 of the proposed project focuses on enhancing the understanding and capabilities of governments, businesses, NGOs, and communities to access climate finance. This aligns with Priority Area 1 of the LDCF, which aims to scale up finance. The activities under this component also aim to facilitate institutional coordination and partnerships for better access to climate finance that will contribute to mainstream NbS in urban contexts leading to more resilient, sustainable, land management, food and water security. Furthermore, through component 2, the project will also contribute to the LDCF priority area in terms of enhancing tools and metrics as enablers for adaptation impact. This will be achieved through training that will be conducted at a local and regional level for water security enhancements through grey and hybrid infrastructure for vulnerable communities in Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil, Tadjdourah, and Obock. This LDCF project is aligned with Priority Area 3: Fostering Partnership for Inclusion and Whole-of-Society Approach and will contribute to build partnerships and ensure active participation of all the stakeholders in the project areas, particularly women. The project will provide capacity-building and training programs that will enhance women's knowledge and understanding of NbS, climate adaptation and resilience building. It will also support and build partnerships that will improve the participatory process of women. Through this LDCF project, communication strategies will also be developed and implemented to engage and involve women in NbS projects in rural areas, ensuring their full participation, ownership, and support.

[99] GEF-8 Programming Directions. Land Degradation Focal Area. April 2022, p.167

[100] GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate change for the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund for the GEF-8 Period of July 1, 2022, to June 30, 2026, and Operational Improvements. June 2022, GEF, p.35.

IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

Component 1: Enabling environment for climate change adaptation in Djibouti

The enabling environment for climate change adaptation hinges on a number of elements, including providing a strong evidence basis for decision-making; mainstreaming climate risks and opportunities in regulatory, policy, and planning frameworks; as well as establishing the right mechanisms to tackle the risks themselves through effective planning for flood and drought events, which represent some of the greatest threats for the population of the country. Activities under Component 1 will focus specifically on producing some of the required data for effective decision-making; strengthening regulations and policies; and supporting capacity-building for effective implementation of Early Warning Systems (EWS) at the local level.

Outcome 1.1: Institutional capacity to plan, implement, and monitor adaptation investments at national and sub-national levels is increased

This outcome focuses on interventions that will address institutional and technical barriers at national and sub-national levels to plan, implement, and monitor nature-based adaptation solutions/ Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) - as a key strategy for adapting to climate change that harnesses nature-based solutions and ecosystem services – and integrated landscape management investments. First of all, the project will work on improving or updating, as necessary, the evidence base required to inform changes in legal, policy, and planning frameworks in support of climate change adaptation, nature-based adaptation solutions/EbA and integrated landscape management. Secondly, it will use this information, and promote its integration into the revision of selected policies and plans. The following outputs and activities are proposed:

Output 1.1.1 Five (5) national and regional assessments of climate risks, vulnerability, and impacts are produced or updated

Activities under this output will help identify or update assessments of key climate risks and vulnerability, at national and regional levels, with a focus on water resources and productive activities in rangeland ecosystems. This work will build on the technical report "Producing Climate Change Scenarios and Risk Assessments for Africa", which proposes climate scenarios for the country, and will deepen the analysis of water resources and the impacts on livelihoods. This will help better target the types of adaptation measures necessary to adapt to climate change in the different areas of intervention of the project, including providing the evidence base for updating regulatory requirements, policies, and plans under Output 1.1.2, as well as help inform required revisions to contingency plans under EWS interventions (Outcome 1.2). Moreover, a strong evidence base can be an enabling factor for catalyzing future investments in nature-based adaptation solutions/EbA projects. The project will build on the extensive work already undertaken by TNC and TNA, and coordinate closely with the planned NAP GCF project which will work on the CRVA (climate risk and vulnerability assessment) framework, and avoid any potential duplication of efforts. Indeed, this project will use already existing assessments as a key basis for further work. It will then aim to strengthen the nature-based adaptation solutions/EbA approach, focusing on water resources and productive activities in rangeland ecosystems, as they represent the scope of this project. This specific focus will add complementarity to the NAP project's activities and results. The assessments will also integrate assessments of adaptive capacity and conduct needs assessments.

Existing risks and vulnerability assessments often lack reliable and updated data, and focus largely on two variables: mean precipitation and temperature. However, consultations suggested that other variables, for which information is sparse, are also important for adaptation planning: high wind events are a key challenge for implementing some livelihood interventions; rainfall spatial and temporal variability is poorly understood, and its impacts on groundwater resources as well; and the impacts on rangelands degradation of woody species encroachment associated with climate change has limited reporting. On some of these assessments, the project will closely coordinate with the "Observatoire régional de recherche sur l'environnement et le climat" (ORREC), which was created in 2022 with the support of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and the Centre

d'étude et de recherche de Djibouti (CERD), as well as build on the hydrogeological assessments conducted during the PPG phase[101]. Through the updated national climate risk and vulnerability assessments and development of the regional level assessments, the project will contribute to the Article 2 of the National Risk and Disaster Management Policy 2006[102].

Indicative list of activities:

- Conduct a multistakeholder consultation to identify gaps in data necessary to conduct credible climate risk and vulnerability assessments in Djibouti, and develop an action plan with key partners to manage these data gaps in the short, medium and long term, including interested private sector actors such as financial institutions.
- Update national level climate risk and vulnerability assessment, with a focus on the agricultural and pastoral sectors. The assessment should take into account, amongst others, traditional mobility as an adaptive practice, its prevalence and trends; as well as the role of traditional knowledge (including that held by women) in adaptation planning. A capacity development plan will be provided as an annex to the CRVA.
- Develop landscape-level gender-sensitive climate risk and vulnerability assessments with a focus on the risks of floods and droughts on the agricultural and pastoral sectors, including through community mapping exercises to produce participatory risk maps and hazard assessments, and a costed action plan to implement the assessment recommendations.
- Develop clear processes and guidelines for the regular updating of the climate risk and vulnerability assessments, supported by the new monitoring capacity developed under Outcome 1.2. This may include, amongst others, designing a necessary framework for water resources investigation and a sustained monitoring network, linked to Outcome 1.2.

Output 1.1.2 At least four (4) regulations, policies and plans are revised to support effective and sustainable public and private investments into EbA and integrated landscape management

In Djibouti, regulations, policies, and planning are pivotal to the successful financing and implementation of nature-based adaptation solutions/EbA and Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) actions. These legislative instruments are essential to harmonize human development with ecological sustainability. Revisions are necessary to ensure that they reflect the latest climate science, are nature-positive, and address the unique vulnerabilities of Djibouti's landscapes. This legal integration promotes a holistic approach, safeguarding livelihoods, and ensuring long-term environmental health.

Based on the information generated through the project, and to enhance the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD), the Ministry of Agriculture, and other relevant ministries such as the Ministry of Economy and Finance to develop and implement national policies incorporating concepts of nature-based adaptation solutions/EbA and integrated landscape management, the project will develop a range of tailored policy notes. Subsequently, the project will support the setup of an ad hoc Technical Working Group, composed of key figures from different ministries and other relevant government institutions, to pilot the policy revision process. A scanning of regulations, policies, and planning processes will be conducted to identify potential incoherences, omissions, or measures conflicting with nature-based adaptation solutions/EbA and ILM objectives and their financing, and ensure better watershed management.

[101] One could refer to the PPG hydrogeological studies in Annex of this Project Document as a starting point to better understand flood risks based on different types of rainfall events. For instance, the 2022 MASS/UNICEF "Plan de contingence nationale pour la protection sociale en situation de crise", refers to elevated risks of flooding for rainfall events of 24hrs or more. However, short duration high intensity rainfall events have been demonstrated to be potentially highly damaging in the context of Djibouti, and should be considered more closely in these types of plans and in the context of EWS. This being said, observational data of rainfall/flood events remains largely incomplete across Djibouti, and effective preparedness cannot be achieved without strengthening this evidence base.

[102] Article 2: Risk and disaster management is a priority concern of the State. It is an integral part of the development planning process, and in particular of the national poverty reduction program. As such, it prioritizes communities most at risk and high-risk areas for vulnerability reduction and risk mitigation" through the development and/or updating regional and national assessments of climate risks, vulnerability and impacts

Proposals will be formulated to improve national and sub-national laws, policies, and procedures, including existing national nature-based adaptation solutions/EbA, ILA/IWRM policy instruments and the need for their decentralization to support the implementation of Regional Adaptation Plans envisioned under the NAP GCF project. In addition, the project will integrate the work done in the NAP project on drafting of a National Climate Change Law. In particular, the project may look into: necessary regulatory changes to set up and operationalize a system to monitor financial flows for adaptation, including for ecosystem based adaptation (or nature-based solutions for resilience) and other nature-positive interventions; reviewing procurement requirements for water infrastructure to effectively consider climate risks[103]; updating the Schéma Directeur de l'Eau (SDE) by preparing a law requiring any institution or individual wishing to create water points to request an order from the Direction de l'Eau in order to assess the water needs of rural populations and propose targeted actions for greater resilience in the face of water shortages[104]; etc. Where necessary, the project will also identify regulatory reforms to be promoted to improve access to green finance (e.g. reduce non-performing loans, integrate systematic climate risk management, facilitating women's access to credit) to facilitate access to credit and enable sustainable financing of activities under Component 3.

Indicative list of activities:

- Establish an *ad hoc* Technical Working Group (TWG) with representatives of concerned ministries to oversee the policy revision process
- Conduct a thorough review of existing regulations, policies, and planning processes to detect any inconsistencies, gaps, or conflicts with EbA and ILM objectives and their financing.
- Develop an overarching policy framework of the existing and planned policy instruments with a clear action plan for each corresponding government entity
- Support the drafting process of laws, policies, and procedures that align with EbA and ILM principles to address the gaps and catalyze financing.
- Generate tailored policy advocacy notes based on project findings to guide the integration of EbA and ILM concepts into national policies.
- Disseminate the results of the reviews and socialize recommendations in addition to targeted trainings on EbA, designed for decision-makers.

Outcome 1.2: Early Warning System (EWS) for flood and drought preparedness is strengthened at sub-national and community levels

This outcome, which is aligned with the Article 9 of the National Risk and Disaster Management Policy[105], focuses on interventions that support the preparedness of communities and sub-national entities for floods and droughts. In coordination with other projects, this project will intervene at both community and sub-national levels to complement the existing national system. All this will strengthen the EWS value chain, which includes the collection, transmission and communication of data, essential for decision-making to prepare and respond to natural disasters. This project is aimed at collecting, disseminating and processing this data, linking communities, regions, and the national levels. The project will complement other planned or ongoing initiatives on EWS, notably the GCF EWS project[106], the CREWS Initiative[107], the SOFF project[108], and the IGAD project on drought resilience (described in Table 4). It will first work at the community level to assess their understanding of climate hazards and associated disasters. Local champions will be identified to collect, share, and communicate data on floods and droughts to support the

[103] Evidence from PPG consultations demonstrated that current engineering requirements for water management infrastructure are not adapted to local climate and biophysical conditions, do not consider changing risks associated with climate change, and ultimate failure of water infrastructure was observed at all project sites.
[104] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/DJIBOUTI - Troisième Communication Nationale sur les Changements Climatiques.pdf
[105] Article 9: A general plan for risk and disaster management is drawn up for each level of intervention.
[106] Concept note in formulation process
[107] Project document ongoing
[108] Rediness phase ongong

definition of best responses. At the sub-national level, the project will establish an EWS unit in each regional council, linked to the national EWS coordination system, to strengthen the collection, management and communication of data and the monitoring of climate linked disasters. The proposed outputs and activities are as follows:

Output 1.2.1: 6 community focal points are trained and equipped for EWS flood preparedness, promoting inclusive community-based and gender-sensitive approaches.

Activities under this output will build on assessments of vulnerabilities and local practices conducted under Output 1.1.1 in order to strengthen flood and drought preparedness capacity at community level. After analyzing the vulnerability of each community to both risks, the results will be presented to develop a specific framework of preparedness activities for each community, adopting a "Leave No One Behind" approach. These analyses will build on current practices and adopt a participatory approach to promote effective measures to improve preparedness. The assessment will include an evaluation of the needs in terms of management or upgrading of existing EWS infrastructures as well as in terms of data collection and dissemination mechanisms between national, sub-national and community levels. The project will also identify a local focal point in each community, who will be trained to interpret climate data and warnings and act as a focal point for sub-national and national authorities. This local focal point will help to collect, share and communicate relevant data to strengthen the sub-national and national early warning system database and understanding of local contexts to inform disaster preparedness. This collaboration at community and sub-national levels will support the improvement of the system through regular feedback and allow the use of local language. This output will promote a gender and disability sensitive approach to all activities.: the analysis will specifically examine women and disabled peoples' vulnerability to disasters and their specific role in preparedness; gender and disabilities specificities will be presented in each community; infrastructures will be adapted to women and the special needs for each project site; and the identification of local focal point will involve women.

Indicative list of activities:

- Analyze the impact of climate hazards/climate-induced disasters on women and people with disabilities and their role in floods and droughts preparedness
- Present the results of the vulnerability analysis to the communities and share their understanding of natural disasters and their preparedness practices to date
- Provide community-level solar-powered weather stations and information dissemination mechanisms to ensure production of reliable and timely data to monitor flood and drought risks, as well as the effects of climate change.
- Identify, train, and support local and regional focal points and community members through biannual workshops and annual simulation exercises, based on a participatory approach, responsible for data collection, transmission, and communication, and for identifying a community shelter if it exists. The exchange of information in local languages is encouraged. Coordinate with CREWS project on use of training modules on EWS and gender.

Output 1.2.2: Four regional-level gender-responsive EWS units for flood and drought preparedness are operationalized

In order to complete the EWS value chain, feed the national early warning system and improve preparedness for droughts and floods, this output will contribute to the establishment of dedicated EWS units based in the Regional Councils of the four project target regions. These sub-national units will be equipped and staffed with personnel trained by the national authorities. Following the national framework and based on the local assessment, these units will provide the link between the two levels and thereby support establishing an EWS network. They will establish a regularly updated database and work on the effective dissemination of flood and drought information. This output will contribute to the objective of developing and disseminating drought risk information and forecast products for agriculture and food security in collaboration with the GCF EWS project (in preparation at time of writing).

Indicative list of activities:

- Identify needs for strengthening, managing or modernizing existing EWS infrastructures for floods and droughts and related work at the Regional level

- Design regional council EWS units, including staffing needs , definition of their roles and responsibilities, and identification of the equipment required. These units will be integrated to the DRR platform and participate in the EWS value chain at national level, and they will be trained in gender issues
- Create a database linked to the national level as well as to the local community level in order to have updated and accurate data to assess drought and flood risks in real time, integrating women and disabled people specificities
- Develop a process for the generation and dissemination of regular flood and drought risk analyses based on this database, with a particular focus on the impact on food security
- Develop user-friendly communication tools to disseminate information on floods and droughts (local language can be used), based on an assessment of the most effective tools (local radio stations, text messages etc)
- Support the sub-national EWS units to guide the climate-resilient regional development plan for the flood and drought prone areas
- Organize disaster response simulation exercises at least twice a year at regional and local levels

Component 2: Enhancing water and land resource management for improving water security and climate resilience of rural communities

This component focuses on two main areas: a) enhancing water security of rural communities; and b) building climate resilience in rangelands through nature-based adaptation solutions/EbA. In the first area of intervention, the project will work both on improving water resources governance and management, as well as implementing critical grey and hybrid green-gray water infrastructure to enhance access to water. In the second part, the project will work on improving rangelands governance and management, while also contributing to the restoration of rangelands and croplands.

Outcome 2.1: Enhanced capacity at local and regional level for water management.
Under this Outcome, the project will work towards improving water resources governance at local and regional levels, to enable communities and regional authorities to become more engaged in the operation and maintenance of critical water infrastructure. This is expected to build ownership of the interventions and support the long-term sustainability of project investments in water infrastructure.

Output 2.1.1. Trainings and ongoing support for regional authorities and local stakeholders for developing and upscaling climate resilient, integrated water resource management techniques and governance frameworks

This Output is two-fold: a) it focuses on the regional level to enhance capacity for decentralized management of water resources with climate risk information integrated; and b) builds capacity at the local level to operate and maintain existing and newly constructed water infrastructure. In the first part, regional authorities, known locally as préfets, will benefit from capacity development, including support for defining information communication mechanisms on climate resilient water resource management techniques, building on the Technical Assistance Network established by the 2018-2022 EU initiative «Strengthening the productivity of plant cultivation and livestock». The project will organize participatory working sessions with regional representatives and local actors/communities in order to i) produce regional strategies for water resource management; ii) identify the current and projected need in terms of water infrastructure (drinking water and water for cattle or agriculture) based on the recommendations of the hydrogeological assessments and the climate modelling undertaken during the PPG phase; iii) identify the need in terms of training/capacity building in terms of management of the water infrastructure, governance of the available natural resources,and of the implementation of the strategies.

Additionally, the project will work towards building local capacity for management of community-level water infrastructure. At a local level, the strategies for water resource management will be developed to suit each location's specific context and communities' needs, for example by replicating successful models of water point management committee existing in other locations in Djibouti and should encompass all existing and new water infrastructure developed by the project (c.f. Outcome 2.2). This is an essential step to ensure long-term sustainability of the new infrastructure, mitigate the risk of over-abstraction of water resources, and local

governance structures will also be capacitated to develop sustainable financing plans (e.g. community savings schemes) and set up plans for the operation and maintenance of water infrastructure, through a gender-responsive approach that takes into consideration the important role of women as water infrastructure users and stewards, and relies on the design of effective community-based water resources monitoring.

Indicative list of activities:

- Participatory development of sub-national water management plans and associated capacity-development plans
- Trainings provided to regional authorities to capacitate them to manage water resources, based on priorities identified through the capacity-development plans
- Support for the development and implementation of gender-sensitive and inclusive local water management governance arrangements
- Development and implementation of operation and maintenance of existing and planned water infrastructure, and associated sustainable financing plans
- Design of a water resources monitoring system at community level

Outcome 2.2: Enhanced water access and flood protection through grey and hybrid infrastructure for vulnerable communities in Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil, Tadjdourah, and Obock

Under this Outcome, the project will implement small-scale grey and hybrid (green-gray) infrastructure solutions[109], responding to the existing water access needs identified during the PPG phase. Proposed infrastructure will be designed to ensure it is climate resilient and meets community needs, including those of vulnerable groups such as women. It is critical that new water infrastructure meets climate resilience standards - in the context where these will be built, there will have to be clear vulnerability assessments of the resource and where it will be extracted from and resilience analysis to support sound management given the drought risks (linked to Outcome 2.1). Studies carried out during the PPG phase showed that a differentiated approach should be adopted, taking into account existing infrastructure and available water resources. The infrastructure proposals are designed to best suit the local context. For some sites, where there is no proven deep groundwater (e.g. Oudoukiya and Ripta), drilling boreholes is quite risky, especially when there are better options that are much more likely to be successful (e.g. Haffirs at Oudoukiya). Thus, four project sites (Dasbiyo, Gagadé, Souwali and Sagallou) will benefit from boreholes. In addition, given the current context, some sites will benefit more from improvements to the existing system, while others have much better opportunities for new infrastructure.

Output 2.2.1 At least four (4) sustainable groundwater access points are established or improved with associated infrastructure in selected villages.

Under this Output, a number of necessary improvements to existing infrastructure for groundwater access points will be implemented. Such improvements could include, for example, cases where fuel-powered borehole pumps are replaced with solar-powered pumps. Where necessary and deemed sustainable in terms of extraction potential, new infrastructure will be implemented, which will accommodate geothermal conditions in Djibouti and include the necessary cooling reservoirs in sites where groundwater is extremely hot.

Indicative list of activities:

- Assessment of critical repair and improvement needs for existing groundwater access points
- Implementation of critical repair and improvements to existing groundwater access points
- Updated local investigations and permanent monitoring networks of groundwater resources at proposed intervention sites (c.f. Output 2.1.1.), including sizing and siting assessment for proposed access points which includes up-to-date climate change scenarios and considers gender-specific requirements
- Construction of new groundwater access points

[109] Green-Gray Infrastructure (conservation.org)

Output 2.2.2 At least four (4) micro dams and underground storage tanks built to enhance surface and sub-surface storage and catchment points

Groundwater access will be complemented through this Output by new surface and sub-surface water catchment infrastructure, such as micro dams and underground storage tanks, to be sized and sited according to community needs, availability of resources, and in consideration of climate change projections.

Indicative list of activities:

- Updated local investigations and permanent monitoring networks on surface and subsurface water resources at proposed intervention sites (c.f. Output 2.1.1.), including sizing and siting assessment for proposed micro dams and underground storage tanks which includes up-to-date climate change scenarios and considers gender-specific requirements
- Construction of micro dams and underground storage tanks, with due consideration of and protection from climate change aggravated wadi flows

Output 2.2.3 At least four (4) hybrid nature-based solutions and hard infrastructure (infiltration galleries and gabions) are installed to reduce flood damage and erosion for downstream areas

The PPG hydrological and hydrogeological study identified a number of project sites which are particularly vulnerable to flood damage and erosion, and which would benefit from flood management and erosion control infrastructure (hybrid nature-based solutions and hard infrastructure). Various solutions will be explored, and technical assessments combined with local consultations done to select most appropriate solutions. Potential solutions could include, for instance, gabions or infiltration galleries, combined with ecosystem restoration efforts where relevant and feasible.

Indicative list of activities:

- Updated local investigations and permanent monitoring networks on flood and erosion control at proposed intervention sites (c.f. Output 2.1.1.), including sizing and siting assessment for proposed hybrid flood and erosion control infrastructure which includes up-to-date climate change scenarios and considers gender-specific requirements
- Construction of flood and erosion control infrastructure, combined with targeted ecosystem restoration efforts

Outcome 2.3: Climate resilience of people and ecosystems is improved through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approaches.

This Outcome aims to support the restoration of degraded rangeland ecosystems that provide critical services to pastoral communities, as well as provide support to the governance and management of these ecosystems through sustainable rangeland management approaches that will help ensure the long-term sustainability of project interventions. It is anticipated that improvements to water access will also be supported by the rehabilitation of degraded rangelands to restore groundwater and soil health, which will provide benefits to community livelihoods and promote healthy ecosystems.

Output 2.3.1 3,880ha of rangelands and pasture, and 120ha of cropland, are restored through nature-based solutions

To benefit both pastoralists and agropastoralists, landscape restoration activities will include, for instance: development of nurseries for restoration efforts; the planting of indigenous fodder species; the active removal of invasive woody species threatening palatable and native grasses. The availability of extra fodder will safeguard community livelihoods and food security by reducing livestock loss while reducing the pressure of grazing livestock on natural vegetation. In addition, measures to reduce crop water demand could be promoted (e.g. mulching) as well as approaches to minimize over-irrgation and irrigation system losses (e.g. roofed tanks, shaded tanks, pipework leakage reduction). At the time of PPG consultations, the Centre d'étude et de recherche de Djibouti (CERD) highlighted the need for rangelands restoration efforts to focus on the following four (4) project sites: Dasbiyo (Ali-Sabieh); Ripta & Sagallou (Tadjourah); and Souwali (Obock).

Where necessary, agricultural fences — locally referred to as agricultural perimeters — will be used to physically protect restoration areas from passing livestock, and promote the restoration of croplands. On sites where water availability allows, the project will also establish demonstration plots to test drought-resistance crop and tree species.

Indicative list of activities:

- Conduct baseline study to identify rangelands and croplands for restoration activities.
- Establish nurseries for restoration activities
- Implement grass seed production activities, with support to producers in quality control, etc.
- Implement rangeland restoration activities, such as active removal of invasive species; planting of indigenous fodder species
- Implement fenced agricultural perimeters
- Establish demonstration farms to test drought-resistant crops and tree species, and soil and water management to enhance biodiversity and soil health showing women's skills and enterprise potentials (links to Component 3).

Output 2.3.2 Training and ongoing support provided in six communities for gender-responsive rangeland management

To ensure effective rangeland management can take place, the project will work alongside communities on a number of issues, following international good practice and toolkits[110]. First, the project will adopt a Participatory Rangeland Management and Planning approach, by which it will work to strengthen the governance arrangements for rangeland management, building on traditional systems in place, and building on a thorough assessment of the existing relationships between resource users and rights-holders. Given that the targeted communities are engaged in transhumance, traditional means of rangeland management already exist. In most cases, transhumance routes are the subject of reciprocal agreements between notables. For instance, herds from the host areas during the warm season (April-September), in turn graze in the mountain massif during the cool season (October-March)[111]. Hence, training and support will be targeting traditional leaders, as well as other community members, to raise awareness of good practices for rangeland management particularly given observed and projected climate change impacts; identify entry points for potential improvements; and establish means by which women and other vulnerable groups can actively participate in enhanced, climate resilient rangeland management governance arrangements and user rights definitions. Using the climate risk and vulnerability assessments produced under Component 1, which will include a spatially-explicit information on rangelands health, further work will take place to produce participatory mapping exercises to inform action plans, with clear roles and responsibilities outlined for all stakeholder groups. Finally, these local action plans for rangeland management will be implemented through the support of the project, which will provide ongoing support to pastoralists and agropastoralists on a number of technical topics, such as sustainable grazing methods that can contribute to land conservation and prevent degradation, and mitigate both risks of overgrazing and under grazing; trainings on the impacts of climate change on rangeland health, and adaptive measures to be prioritized; development of local capacity for essential and simple veterinary services, potentially linked to existing health services or schools. Finally, capacity will be built to ensure that progress on rangeland management is made, and that the benefits of the restoration activities under Output 2.3.1 are captured.

Indicative list of activities:

- Conduct Participatory Rangeland Management assessments, focusing on existing governance and stakeholder mappings
- Produce participatory mapping exercises to inform rangeland management action plans, using Component 1 Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment spatially-explicit data as key inputs

[110] The 2022 GEF-supported toolkit for sustainable rangeland management for resilient pastoral systems will be used and adapted, as necessary, to the Djibouti context: 2_compressed.pdf (iucn.org)

[111] GEUDDA M., GODET J. (1984)-Recherche sur l'intégration progressive du pastoralisme au phénomène de développement en République de Djibouti, Institut Supérieur d'Études et de Recherche Scientifique et Technique (I.S.E.R.S.T).-121p

- Organize trainings on technical topics necessary to support the implementation of local rangeland management action plans, and building on traditional knowledge and practices
- Develop and implement local monitoring systems for rangeland ecosystem restoration and health, including key metrics linked to drought and other climate change risks

Component 3. Developing sustainable livelihoods to improve food security and adaptive capacity of rural communities in Djibouti

Through a value-chain approach to private sector development, this Component aims to develop a climate-resilient ecosystem of green businesses to support adaptation action and food security. Indeed, MSMEs can have a pivotal role in increasing climate change resilience. Thus, support to MSMEs should focus on equipping them with the necessary tools and knowledge to thrive amid environmental shocks, including by both managing risks associated with climate change and exploiting opportunities brought on by a transition towards a green economy. Access to finance through the creation of adapted supply-side de-risking solutions is crucial, as it has the potential to unlock new financial flows for MSMEs (in line with proposed regulatory improvements to be supported under Component 1). The actions proposed by the project are intended to create a robust framework that underpins economic activities resilient to climate variability, contributing to the overarching goal of sustainable development and climate change adaptation in Djibouti.

Outcome 3.1: Sustainable livelihoods are diversified and MSMEs developed and strengthened through a value-chain approach for enhanced adaptive capacity.

This outcome will be achieved through technical support; facilitating access to finance; enhancing market integration; and promoting entrepreneurial diversification suited to the market and local context. The project will support activities tailored to the needs and ambitions of women and youth entrepreneurs in particular, to help them create formal and sustainable economic opportunities.

Output 3.1.1 Market intelligence is co-produced with private sector and financing partners to support the identification of gender-responsive and climate-resilient alternative livelihood options for improved food security

Amidst the pressing challenges of climate change, thorough market surveys, value chain analyses, and stocktaking exercises are crucial for creating climate adaptation innovation, identifying new products in villages and at the regional centers, and where feasible connecting village production to regional markets, and beyond. These tools serve as conduits of critical information to entrepreneurs and help potential investors make informed decisions. Understanding of the business environment is crucial in ensuring that strategies capture the opportunities and risks of climate change. Recognizing emerging niches and potential opportunities for business growth is crucial, with such market intelligence generating activities having to be intricately linked to ongoing business and to stimulate investment in women-led MSMEs. This crucial task will be complemented by the policy assessments undertaken under Component 1. Finally, it is envisaged that this output will actively engage private sector and financing partners in these discussions and ensure studies are co-designed with them to ensure data that is useful to them (and can influence their potential investment) is being captured.

Indicative list of activities:

- Baseline study identifying gender-sensitive and climate-resilient value chains (potential value chains include: promotion of local poultry; honey)
- Carry out small-scale market/feasibility/cost-benefit studies and environmental impact statements taking into account key climate risks (e.g. flood, drought)
- In-depth diagnosis of the roles, missions, mandates, of key value chain actors, and their respective capacity-needs assessment
- Organize training sessions on how to better integrate women in sustainable livelihoods, with local authorities, women's cooperatives, financial institutions and private sector.

Output 3.1.2 Four gender-responsive regional incubators and investment platforms are set up to foster innovation in the space of climate-resilient products and services

Regional incubators and investment platforms are business and knowledge centers supporting MSMEs to overcome barriers to accessing opportunities offered by the green economy. Their objectives are therefore two-fold: a) ensuring the development of business ideas into a pipeline of bankable adaptation projects[112]; and b) leveraging sustainable finance flows into adaptation action by connecting these bankable projects to potential investors. Under this output, it is expected that entrepreneurs at the community level and in regional hubs (with a focus on women-led enterprises) would be supported through a number of business incubation services, such as: support for complying with legal and regulatory requirements to formalize business operations, including registration and compliance for operation as cooperatives, or other relevant form of formal organization; education on financial literacy; building credit histories; developing business plans; etc. Entrepreneurs will be supported to access support for business start-ups through collaboration with key stakeholders like the CPEC, ADDS, MFIs, and banks, and "women-first" organizations such as UNFP, UN-Women, and supporting their membership with business organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce and specialized business groups (e.g. import-export association) to broaden their reach in the market, within their region, in Djibouti, and overseas. Community organizations' initiatives aim to mainstream their economic activities into the broader market through value chain and train to invest, hence helping to broaden the de-risking ecosystem. This strategic engagement will empower communities to better withstand and adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, promoting sustainable development and resilience in Djibouti's vulnerable environment. The incubators will play a significant role in transforming climate-related adversities into growth opportunities for businesses promoting resilient economic development. To complement these actions, the investment platform component of these structures will have a key role in advocating for tailored financial products from financial institutions. Engagement with financial partners is critical to understanding the constraints and barriers to investment in adapted solutions, and is the first step to identifying de-risking solutions and improving the enabling environment for investment. Training financial institutions to understand how nature-based and climate-resilient businesses work is fundamental to easing regulations and integrating climate risk management into loan portfolios, which can then evolve into diversified financial instruments and grants. A focus on women-led organizations and enterprises will be supported, as they face greater difficulties in accessing finance and need gender-specific solutions.

Indicative list of activities:

- Equip the incubation centers with the necessary technology and resources to support MSMEs to develop climate-resilient products and services, including service-based MSMEs linked to support to production in rural areas (e.g. operations and maintenance).
- Using the result of market and value chain analyses, develop tailored training packages in collaboration with business training institutions aimed at building entrepreneurial capacities and creditworthiness. A gender-sensitive assessment will be done for women's groups with specific guidance for women-centered trainings.
- Provide training and resources to MSMEs to develop MSME capacity for climate resilience, including how to integrate climate adaptation into their business strategies and operations. This could include for instance, training sessions to guide businesses in diversifying offerings to adapt to various market demands and mitigate the risks of climate fluctuation
- Develop and implement a mentorship program for women, to facilitate their integration into this network and exchanges between different sectors/value chains.
- Facilitate linkage between the incubation centers and MSMEs, financial institutions, government agencies, and other stakeholders to create synergies and support the scaling up of adaptation services.

[112] The project will define a set of criteria to identify bankable adaptation projects, based on best practice globally, including an approach based on the "do no significant harm" principle to ensure that the projects supported are not contributing to other adverse environmental and social outcomes. Do-No-Significant-Harm-Handbook.pdf (fs-unep-centre.org)

- Facilitate the establishment of performance-based grant programs, soft loans, or other financial products that are gender-responsive specifically designed to support MSMEs in developing and implementing climate adaptation solutions, by working with private sector and financial partners to understand credit constraints and organizing trainings on nature-based climate-resilient businesses for financial institutions.
- Link businesses with climate-focused funding sources, such as investment funds, micro-finance institutions, and banks, offering tailored financing options like micro-loans.

Output 3.1.3 Support provided for gender-responsive and climate-resilient livelihood development

Under this Output, the project will support the development of alternative, gender-responsive and climate-resilient livelihoods at the local level, and facilitate access to climate-resilient technologies and ensure that women and other vulnerable groups have the technical support needed to implement the technologies and livelihood strategies effectively. To ensure that interventions are tailored to the needs and ambitions of the target groups, and have the potential to bring in real climate and nature-related benefits, the project will ensure that all proposed interventions are actively screened for eligibility for support, and where necessary, support provided to identify necessary adaptations to mitigate the risk of adverse environmental and social impacts. The project will subsequently provide trainings that will be tailored and adapted to each local context and ongoing support to the development of the alternative livelihood options; explore options for sustainable financing of activities and provide support to enhance access; and provide necessary inputs and materials support.

Indicative list of activities:

- Development of review criteria for eligibility of gender-responsive sustainable, climate resilientlivelihood activities for material support and technology transfer, including alignment with net zero and nature-positive objectives
- Provide trainings and ongoing long-term support for women and other vulnerable groups in climate-resilient nature-based solutions (NbS) in rangeland ecosystems that enhance livelihoods.
- Provide financial literacy support to women and other vulnerable groups, and link individuals/women groups with financial services providers, such as micro-finance institutions and banks offering tailored financing options like micro-loans and performance-based grants in support of climate-resilient livelihood development (e.g. small-scale poultry production).
- Support the acquisition of required materials and technology, such as energy efficient equipment (storage, transformation, etc.), and provide a maintenance and upkeep system and train women or men on these two topics: assess equipment needs, acquire the equipment, and provide men and women with equipment.

Component 4. Knowledge management and Monitoring and Evaluation

Outcome 4.1: Strengthened knowledge management for enhanced evidence-based decision-making and scaling up of best EbA practices in Djibouti

Component 4 responds to the GEF-8 strategy on knowledge management and learning[113] as it addresses two main GEF objectives for knowledge management and capitalization, namely : i) enhancing the role of knowledge management in projects and programmes; and ii) increasing knowledge flows through platforms through partnerships and communities of practice. In this project, this component aims to strengthen the management of knowledge on nature-based adaptation solutions/EbA and disseminate it widely to propose innovative and working solutions for up-scaling in the country.

[113] https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2023-06/EN_GEF_C.64_07_GEF%20Strategy%20for%20Knowledge%20Management%20and%20Learning.pdf

Output 4.1.1 Nature-based solutions for adaptation /EbA are integrated into existing climate change knowledge platform(s)

Building on the existing knowledge platforms[114] in Djibouti, the project will capitalize on it and strengthen it by making it the national platform on climate change, shared by the various stakeholders involved in implementing or deciding on climate change in the country. It responds to Action Area 1.3 "Launching a knowledge and collaboration platform" of the GEF-8 Knowledge Management Strategy. The first step will be to identify all relevant documents that can be collected and downloaded from this platform, as they relate to nature-based solutions for adaptation/EbA. These documents could be policies, technical reports, project documents from other past, current or future projects, capitalization or communication tools. They will all contribute to capacity building on climate change adaptation , water and land resource management, and sustainable livelihood practices at national, regional and local levels. A specific webpage will be accessible from this platform to get access to all these resources, beyond the mapping that already exists and that will be updated. The platform will be a user-friendly online tool that can also be used offline, with information easily organized into broad thematic categories. The platform will be based on collaboration and openness to all relevant institutions. The knowledge collected and disseminated on this platform will be based on a gender-sensitive approach in order to increase the impact on gender issues and the platform will contribute to promote gender equality, women's empowerment and inclusion and address existing gender inequalities and biases, as it relates to climate change adaptation. In addition, the platform will facilitate the exchange of knowledge and experiences between communities, thereby fostering a collaborative learning environment and promoting traditional and local knowledge regarding natural resource management and nature-based solutions for adaptation. This platform aims to capitalise on best practices and lessons learnt, and to become a strategic decision-making tool for policy makers and technical experts. It also aims to share knowledge and experiences between municipalities, fostering a collaborative and learning environment across the country. Once operational, this platform will be used to disseminate, replicate and scale up sustainable integrated water resources management techniques and climate change adaptation measures in Djibouti.

Indicative list of activities:

- Set up the team responsible for managing this platform (revision, updating, good management)
- Revise and operationalize the existing knowledge platform
- If needed, extend the access to all the relevant stakeholders
- Collect all the information to be integrated in the platform, respecting the gender-sensitive approach promoted through the project
- Produce a user guide to facilitate its use
- Organise a launch event of the platform
- Regularly update the information on the platform

Output 4.1.2 A project knowledge management and communication strategy is developed and implemented, including awareness raising strategy on EbA involving regional and national stakeholders

As highlighted in the GEF-8 strategy on knowledge management, it is critical to align knowledge management with communication and outreach (strategic direction n°4). Supported by the operational knowledge platform, the project will disseminate best practices and lessons learned to regional and national stakeholders on climate adaptation and resource management. Following a dissemination, communication and awareness-raising strategy, the project will target both institutional actors and communities to share and support best practices, particularly on nature-based adaptation solutions/EbA approaches. Depending on the target group, dissemination will take place through the use of the knowledge platform as well as through the creation of communication content and the organization of events. There will be a special focus on gender, with the development of gender-sensitive guidelines to address the specific challenges of adopting and scaling up sustainable livelihood practices for women.

[114] Amongst existing platforms are the Ministère de la Décentralisation platform (https://decentralisation.gouv.dj/wp-content/Cartographie/); the IGAD platform (https://3w.igad.int/map/index.html); and the EIMS system by MEDD for all MEAs https://environnement.gtech.dj/. There are also a number of planned platforms, of which the SNCCC also indicates that the establishment of a platform for the exchange of techniques and knowledge on adaptation and mitigation, as well as mechanisms for environmental measurement, monitoring and evaluation is planned.

Indicative list of activities:

- Develop a knowledge management, communication, dissemination and raising awareness strategies for the coming years, detailing the targets, the tools and the objectives
- Develop gender-sensitive guidelines to address specific challenges that women can face in adopting and scaling up sustainable practices
- Organisation of events to share the best practices and experiences, at national, regional and community level.

Outcome 4.2: Operationalization of social and environmental safeguards

Output 4.2.1 Environmental and social safeguards management is developed and operationalized

This output will serve to ensure the project's compliance with UNDP's social and environmental standards (SES) and policies, as well as with national regulatory requirements, and to streamline the integration of social and environmental safeguards across all the project'scomponents.

Several plans, assessments, mechanisms, and procedures will be developed or updated, to ensure the activities of the project that might lead to impacts are properly assessed and managed. The safeguards compliance framework for the project will include relevant national regulations. Law n 51/AN/09 (related to the Environmental Code of 2009) and Decree n°2011-029/PR/MHUEAT (which revises the environmental impact procedure developed in 2011) will be integrated into the environmental and social impact assessments required for the project's activities. The project will collaborate with the inter-ministerial SES Task Force to monitor the SES compliance measures based on the SES plans and documents prepared during the design phase as per the SES regulations mentioned above

As a minimum, the social and environmental safeguards system developed for the project will ensure that:

- Compliance with UNDP's policies and SES and national regulatory requirements
- Project activities that could lead to impacts do not proceed until appropriate assessments and management plans are in place
- Ensure M&S of safeguards performance throughout the project's implementation

The project will develop and implement a Safeguards Capacity Training Plan, based on the results of the assessments and the additional stakeholder consultations. This plan will include training sessions and/or workshops to build the capacity of key project implementation actors and equip them with the necessary knowledge and tools needed to achieve the objectives of the Project effectively and efficiently. This capacity building is key to ensuring continued success over the course of the project implementation, and beyond. Such capacity building activities will start before the implementation of the activities and will include a combination of the following topics:

- UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES) – with focus on the Standards triggered by the project activities (see SESP)
- Stakeholder Engagement Process – with focus on different way of engagement adapted to the different ethnic groups present in the project area.
- UNDP Accountability Mechanism (Grievance Redress Mechanism)
- Understanding UNDP Project Cycle
- Monitoring and Evaluation of UNDP Projects
- Gender Equality and women empowerment

- Human Rights – with a focus on vulnerable and marginalized groups and individuals.

Overall, the project will have a focus on enhancing capacity of relevant national, regional and local actors, as well as targeted groups, to ensure that they have the required knowledge and skills to actively participate in project interventions, incorporate lessons learned, and uptake good practices.

Indicative list of activities:

- A scoped Social and Environmental Strategic Assessment (SESA) to assess the risks of policy and planning interventions as part of Component 1, including the exclusion of vulnerable/marginalized stakeholder groups from effective project participation.
- A scoped Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) to analyse the potential impacts of on-the-ground interventions as part of Component 2 (e.g., developement of water infrastructure, restoration of rangelands, pastures and cropland). This ESIA, which will be conducted for all the target regions, will result in the development of an Environmental and Social Mangement Plan (ESMP) that will articulate the mitigation and management measures proposed to address the risks and impacts identified in the ESIA. The ESMP will include the required management plans and frameworks, likely including a Livelihood Action Plan.
- The Stakeholder Engagement Plan – developed during the project design phase - will be updated within the first 3 months of the project, based on stakeholder consultation and analysis.
- The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and the Gender Analysis and Action Plan (GAAP) developed during the PPG phase must be updated into fully operational plans with social baseline data and local context information. A gender-sensitive Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) ensuring the accessibility of stakeholders to channels to convey their complaints and a process for resolution of these grievances will also be developed at the beginning of the implementation phase.
- The Gender component is strongly integrated into the project activities and will be strengthened by the Gender Action Plan developed during the PPG phase.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of the 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 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 per relevant policies, notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[115] and the GEF policy on public involvement[116].

Resources required to achieve the expected result:

- Regional councils of each region facilitate the coordination among the regional level entities and convene the coordination meetings among all the partners implementing the projects aligned with the proposed project's thematic areas.
- Capacity building plan prepared to strengthen MEDD's operational and management functions are fully implemented.
- Regional and HQ team of UNDP supports south-south cooperation to facilitate adoption of best practices and catalyse transfer of technology for nature-based solutions, climate resilient water infrastructure, water governance mechanisms and community-based early warning systems.

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

Partnerships:

The project will leverage partnerships with a number of key stakeholders, including the private sector and other projects. As part of Component 3, the project will support MSMEs and incubators, build networks through a value chain approach, and enable partnerships with various financial institutions. Furthermore, the project will seek to work collaboratively with other ongoing initiatives, as well as build on lessons learnt from recent initiatives, so as to enable scaling up as well as avoid duplication of efforts. The projects will build on/leverage lessons learnt and coordinate with the following initiatives:

Table 2 2 Baseline projects to build on/extract lessons learnt from

Lead Donor and Partners	Project Name, Location & Duration	Objectives and relevance for the GEF project, including entry points for collaboration	Funding Amount ($-equiv.)
GEF, UNDP	Developing Agro-Pastoral Shaded Gardens as an Adaptation Strategy for Poor Rural Communities of Djibouti (2013-2018) Semi-desert plains of Petit Bara and Grand Bara	The objective of this project, implemented by UNDP, was to diversify and promote climate-resilient agro-pastoral practices in rural Djibouti. In particular, the project focused on the flat and semi-desert plains of Petit Bara and Grand Bara, which are important crossroads for transhumance movements located in Ali Sabieh. The project included the establishment of rural microfinancing to sustain the results of the adaptation process, namely the productive and drought-resilient agricultural perimeters. The proposed project will build on the climate-resilient agro-pastoral practices implemented during the project, as well as microfinancing mechanisms. It will also consider the following lessons learnt: - improving the capacity of mobilization and management of surface and groundwater is important for the resilience of local populations and the development of an agro-pastoral system; - UNDP supervision activities as well as the strengthening of the PMU capacities were key to achieve the project goals, as the project was ambitious in terms of geographical coverage and activities.	USD4.7 million
GEF, UNEP	Implementing adaptation technologies in fragile ecosystems of Djibouti's central plains (LDCF-2) (2014-2023) Tadjourah and Dikhil	The project aimed to implement climate change adaptation interventions that protect human populations, maintain productive assets and enhance ecosystem resilience in the regions of Hanlé and Tadjourah. The following lessons learnt from this project can be valuable for the proposed project: - the integration of the effects of climate change into the project design and plan mitigation measures is essential; - agricultural practices are not rooted in the cultural habits of communities, so there is a significant learning, training and awareness-raising phase to be integrated in the project design; - the success of agricultural practices is largely dependent on the availability of water resources, which must be analyzed and assessed upstream of the construction of water infrastructures; - climate change adaptation is not well understood by the population; training and awareness-raising sessions are essential; - the lack of sustainable funding is a great challenge to build and maintain infrastructure over time.	USD7.3 million

GEF, UNDP	Supporting Rural Community Adaptation to Climate Change in Mountain Regions of Djibouti (2014-2019)	This project, implemented by UNDP, aimed to reduce climate-related vulnerabilities facing the inhabitants of mountainous regions of Djibouti by strengthening institutional capacity, implementing climate-smart water management, and properly targeting investment. The institutional capacity strengthening component of this project supported the formulation of the National Climate Change Strategy (SNCC). The project also supported the operations of the National Climate Change Committee (CNCC) and the provision of secretariat services to coordinate adaptation responses to climate change. As part of the ongoing support, a sustainable financing mechanism was also planned to strengthen the capacity of the committee's Secretariat. The proposed project will build on the strengthened capacities and the climate-smart water management activities, as well as on the following lessons learnt: -The handover of a number of infrastructures needs to be organised with the relevant institutions to ensure maintenance of the infrastructure ; - At the end of the project implementation, supervision of remaining on-the-ground activities needs to be organized between DE and UNDP; - Continue providing support in terms of technical capacity for infrastructure governance; - Avoid dispersing the project sites; - Strengthen the sub-national authorities to involve them better in the decision-making and the follow-up on the project activities; - Climate change absolutely needs to be taken into account when designing protection infrastructure; - The communication between local staff and the central PMU is key for the success of the project; - Partnerships with civil society organizations was innovative and successful; it can be replicated in other projects; - Establishing strong partnership with relevant institutions from project onset is necessary to ensure ownership of project activities by the appropriate institutions at project end; - Hiring an expert to support the PMU, or a pool of experts with knowledge in project management and reporting (national or international), would be useful for technical backstopping, quality control of project deliverables and M&E.	USD5.4 million
World Bank	Community Rural Development and Water Mobilization Project (PRODERMO) (2016-2019)	The PRODERMO aimed to increase rural communities' access to water and strengthen their capacity for water and agro-pastoral resource management using a participatory approach. The project supported the implementation of micro-projects for water mobilization and soil conservation, livestock routes management, improvement of animal production, and support for small irrigated gardens and fodder production. The programme also supported Income Generating Activities (IGAs) in the areas of agriculture, livestock, crafts and fishing to improve the resilience of rural communities.	USD7 million

		The proposed project will build on good practices on water and agro-pastoral resource management developed in the project, as well as livestock routes management and fodder production.	
Pan-African initiative	Great Green Wall (2016-2020)	A flagship initiative supported by the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the Great Green Wall (GGW) project aims to restore 100 million hectares of degraded land in Africa by 2030, along an 8,000 km strip south of the Sahara from Senegal to Djibouti. To reverse food insecurity and desertification, the initiative is counting on the multiplication of projects in these territories, seeking in particular to preserve water resources, increase vegetation, facilitate access to renewable energies, support productive and sustainable agriculture, and encourage economic and institutional measures in favor of sustainable development, better governance, greater stability and enhanced security. These actions include restoring 100 million hectares of degraded land, capturing and storing 250 million tonnes of CO2 in vegetation by 2030, and creating 10 million jobs in rural areas, while contributing to food security in one of the world's most malnourished regions. The proposed project will coordinate with the GGW project in Djibouti on agropastoralism and land management, as well as better management and knowledge on climate change adaptation and EbA more specifically. Both projects will also contribute to food security and job creation. On Component 4, the proposed project will coordination its knowledge management strategy with the Reset GGW program that aims to contribute to knowledge production and sharing on sustainable land management.	Commitment of EUR14 billion to 2025
AfDB	Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Program in the Horn of Africa Countries, Djibouti and Sudan (2016-2020) Arta, Ali Sabieh, Dikhil	This project's goals are: (i) the construction and rehabilitation of water resource mobilization and management infrastructures, land management, and market support infrastructure, (ii) support for agricultural development infrastructure (especially in the livestock sector), (iii) the construction and rehabilitation of transport and market support infrastructure at subnational and regional levels, and (iv) support for complementary capacity building and income diversification activities. The proposed project will build on the water resource mobilization and management infrastructures constructed or rehabilitated by the project, as well as on the following lessons learnt: - Conduct technical feasibility studies of the main infrastructures prior to project commencement; - Anticipate the implementation of the basic investments by having the procurement documents available as any delay in the implementation of the facilities will have a negative impact on the implementation of the support measures that should guarantee asset sustainability; - Regularly train the project team and other service providers on procurement rules and procedures; - Significantly reduce the turnover of Task Managers and plan a real handover between TMs.	USD17 million

IFAD	Programme for Soil and Water Management (PROGRES) (2016-2024) Arta, Dikhil, Tadjourah	The development objective is to sustainably improve rural households' access to water and local resources, as well as their resilience to climate change. It aims to achieve this objective by scaling up best practices in mobilizing surface water and managing environmental and climate change risks. This will be done by: - expanding and adding to the network of hydraulic structures and regeneration of plant cover; - promoting exchanges and social organization around improving rural living conditions; and - developing innovative activities to raise pastureland productivity. Complementarity between the IFAD and proposed project will be ensured by mapping of interventions to prevent duplication of effort. The proposed project will be enhancing water access where current infrastructure does not meet community needs in the face of climate change, and will include scaling up of the network established by the IFAD project. Best practices and lessons learned from the IFAD project on surface-water mobilization in the Djiboutian context will be incorporated into the proposed project design and implementation strategy. The same practices will be applied with regard to activities focused on rangeland productivity (Outcome 2.2). The IFAD project is finishing in 2024 and the lessons learnt and main evaluation recommendations will be shared with UNDP for the implementation of the proposed project.	USD18 million
GEF	Strengthening national capacities for improved decision making and mainstreaming of global environmental obligations (2018-2022)	This project aimed to strengthen targeted policy, institutional, and technical capacities within the existing baseline of current capacity development efforts. The goal of this project was that Djibouti will be better enabled to meet and sustain global environmental priorities within the framework of national socio-economic development priorities. The immediate objective of this project was to strengthen targeted national capacities to deliver and sustain global environmental outcomes by mainstreaming, monitoring, and decentralizing global environmental governance. The proposed project will continue the work on institutional and technical capacity building to meet with Djibouti's targets on climate change and socio-economic development. It will also work on the following lessons learnt: -The use of case studies in capacity building stimulates learning; -The establishment of cooperative agreements between national and other institutions fosters access to data; -An ecosystem approach is recommended for advancing environmental issues; - Leveraging on existing infrastructures is beneficial to project success.	USD1 million
FAO, EU	European Union Resilience Project; through 11th European Development Fund for Djibouti (2018-2022)	This project raises awareness on — and understanding of — sustainable agriculture in the context of climate change among rural communities in Djibouti. It also addresses national concerns of food and nutrition security. Since pastoral livestock farming is a livelihood source for over a quarter of the population, this project will serve as an important contribution to addressing chronic malnutrition in affected communities	USD105 million

		through demonstration and implementation of sustainable solutions. The project objectives include: - developing agropastoral plots; - building hydro-agricultural infrastructures; and - providing technical assistance throughout the development of decentralised services of the Ministry of Agriculture. The proposed project interventions will scale up and build upon many of the interventions from the EU project. In particular, the institutional capacity building under Component 1 of the project will operate on regional and local levels, building on the decentralized technical assistance provided by the EU project. There is alignment between the two project objectives, as the proposed project outcomes will also contribute to national food security concerns by improving water access through water resource management and infrastructure, improved institutional capacity, and climate risk preparedness.	
European Union (EU)	Strengthening the productivity of plant cultivation and livestock (2018-2022)	The EU project aims to increase the capacity of agropastoralists through a deconcentrated technical assistance network developed from the central level, through the sub-directorates, then with the involvement of cooperatives and other organisations present in rural areas. The objectives of the project will be achieved by: - increasing access to inputs and production - services adapted to the needs of - agropastoralists; - improving control of irrigation water; and - enhancing capacity for processing and - marketing products Capacity building activities under Component 1 will use the existing infrastructure to upscale agropastoralist capacity for resource and livelihood management and further development of water and land resource management techniques.	USD7.5 million
IFAD	Integrated Water Resources Management Project (PGIRE) (2019-2024)	The overall objective of the PGIRE is to improve the living conditions of poor rural households and the resilience to climate change in rural areas in the long term. The development objective is to improve the sustainable access of rural households to water and rangeland resources, their resilience to climate change, their food and nutritional security and improved income, in particular, for women and young people. There is alignment between the IFAD and proposed project's objectives for improving rural communities' climate resilience through sustainable access to water. The proposed project will scale up interventions under the IFAD project to support meeting of these objectives. As the project ends this year, the UNDP team will discuss on the best practices and lessons learnt of the project.	USD4.2 million
EU, Expertise France	Programme d'appui à la décentralisation et aux initiatives locales (ADIL) (2020-2024) Ali-Sabieh, Arta, Dikhil, Obock, Tadjourah	ADIL project aims to strengthen the local system of governance by supporting development initiatives that place local players at the heart of their strategies and actions. The proposed project will contribute to Objective 2 of the ADIL project, which aims to provide institutional support for local players, notably by strengthening regional public services, particularly in the case of water resource management.	EUR11.5 million

		As the project ends this year, the UNDP team will discuss on the best practices and lessons learnt of the project.	
IGAD, OSS	Strengthening Drought Resilience for Small Holder Farmers and Pastoralists in the IGAD Region (2020-2024)	The overall objective of this regional is to increase the resilience of smallholder farmers and pastoralists to climate change risks mainly those related to drought, through the establishment of appropriate early warning systems and implementation of drought adaptation actions in the IGAD region. In Djibouti, the project will focus in the regions of Ali Sabieh and Dikhil on the resilience of small farmers and pastoralists to drought, through the implementation of EWS and EbA solutions. The project will intervene at regional, national and local levels, and will strengthen the network system to better communicate data and lessons learned. Beyond the synergies on EWS (component 1 of the proposed project), there is also alignment in sustainable water management and adaptation solutions for agropastoral activities (component 2) in the two regions targeted by IGAD project. As the project ends this year, the UNDP team will discuss on the best practices and lessons learnt of the project.	USD13.1 million
World Bank	Djibouti Agri-Food Value Chain Development Project (2023-2028)	The project targets 1,500 agri-food investors, 30 percent of whom are women. The objective of the project is to help develop the agri-food sector all along the value chain, from producer to consumer. It will do this through a rural infrastructure program that includes the construction of boreholes, land clearing, and the building of access roads. Additionally, the project will assist agri-food investors by helping them to formulate and implement business plans, provide them with capital endowment contributions and facilitate their access to commercial financing.	USD15 million
World Bank	De-Risking, Inclusion and Value Enhancement of Pastoral Economies in the Horn of Africa – DRIVE (2022-2027)	The project in aiming to enhance pastoralists' access to financial services for drought risk mitigation, include them in the value chains, and facilitate the livestock trade in the Horn of Africa. The proposed project will build on the above through setting incubator platforms to leverage sustainable finance flow into adaptation actors.	USD 8.5 million
World Bank	Djibouti Emergency Food Security Crisis Response (2022-2025)	The objective of the project is to contribute to mitigating food security risks posed by food supply shocks and drought. The proposed project will support food security risk minimization through landscape restoration activities aiming to reduce livestock loss and hybrid nature-based solutions to minimize erosion.	USD 20 million

Table 3 3 Baseline projects to coordinate with during project implementation

UNDP, GEF Trust Fund	Sustainable management of water resources, rangelands and agropastoral perimetres in the Cheikhetti Wadi	The GEF project's objective is to develop an integrated model for the restoration of agropastoral ecosystem services in the Cheikhetti Wadi watershed to reduce land and water degradation, improve self-sufficiency in basic living needs of vulnerable rural communities and create conditions to enable	USD16.2 million

	watershed of Djibouti (2020-2025)	the project's replication. This project, approved for implementation in 2020, includes three components: - strengthening existing governance structures for improved land and water management in the Cheikehetti Wadi watershed (this will include improving the active participation of agropastoralists and herders in multi-stakeholder management committees); - rehabilitating the land and replenishing the aquifer in the watershed; and - undertaking targeted piloting/ demonstration of best practice sustainable land management in the watershed This project has demonstrated that the watershed management approach helps support agro-pastoral communities. The proposed project has been designed to enhance water and land resource management through improved policies and training (Component 1) and increased access to land and water resources (Component 2). This design will align with the GEF interventions by scaling up land restoration and aquifer rehabilitation interventions to other parts of the country (Outcome 2.2). The interventions under Outcome 2.2 of the proposed project will also build on lessons learned and best practices shared by the Cheikhetti project. This information will further feed into the knowledge management activities under Output 1.1.3.	
IFAD	Integrated Water and Soil Resources Management Project (2020-2027)	This project aims to improve climate resilience of vulnerable ecosystems and increase the adaptive capacity of the rural poor to respond to the impacts of climate change in Djibouti. This will be done through the three components below: • Component 1: Sustainable management of climate-resilient water infrastructures • Component 2: Adaptation of agro-pastoral systems to climate change and enhancement of the resilience of targeted communities • Component 3: Capacity building and knowledge management The proposed project will coordinate its actions with the activities of management of climate-resilient water infrastructures (component 2 of the project) as well as the development of communities capacities.	USD5.3 million
WMO, UNDP	SOFF Readiness Project (2023-2024)	The SOFF project will contribute to ANM institutional and capacity reinforcement, through delivery of equipment and the replacement of the only manual station as well as the update of the required communication system between the station and the operation center. In addition, capacity building for maintenance engineers will be provided. The proposed project will coordinate with the SOFF project on the EWS activities (outcome 1.2), and will especially benefit from the reinforcement of the ANM as a key player of the EWS value chain in Djibouti.	USD 147 217
WMO, ANM, CERD, Red Crescent society	Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems	The CREWS project will contribute as well to ANM capacity reinforcement through the improvement of ANM and the Centre d'Etudes et de Recherche (CERD) service delivery	USD 3.5 milion

	(2024-2027)	including development of long-term service delivery strategies and development plans, the development of risk information to guide early warning systems and clImate and weather services. The project also aims at strengthening information and communication technologies, accessibility of preparation and response plans, development of knowledge products and early warning awareness program. The proposed project will coordinate with the CREWS project on the EWS activities (outcome 1.2), and will especially benefit from the reinforcement of the ANM and development of risk information.	
GCF, UNDP	Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation into Djibouti's Planning and Budgeting Processes	The project is aiming to support adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination, evidence production to design adaptation solutions and adaptation and adaptation finance. The project will ensure climate change adaptation is included into planning and budgeting processes to strengthen resilience capacity.	USD 3 million
GEF, UNDP	Conserving Biodiversity and Restoring Ecosystem Functions in and around the Day Forest National Protected Area (2024-2028)	This project has two primary goals: to restore an important degraded ecosystem of Djibouti, and to identify and support sustainable livelihood activities that protect newly-restored land, as well as continue to enhance it. The secondary goals of the project, which will support these primary goals, are to strengthen protected area laws and administration, to improve the availability of feed and forage for goats and cows so that people keep them enclosed, preventing further desertification, to improve the water catchment capacity of this landscapes to support healthier communities and landscapes, to improve the value chains for sustainable products already made in these communities to improve livelihoods and decrease their dependance upon destructive animal herding, and to do this all within the larger framework of sustainable tourism (both eco-tourism and volunteer tourism, linked to broader international platforms) which will support further rehabilitation efforts, create markets for sustainable products, and is in line with new economic development goals set forth by the Office of the President. Through the nature-based solutions for the restoration and protection of the protected area, promotion of alternative livelihood options for the local communities and the agro-pastoral communities, and the introduction of e sustainable tourism interventions in the protected area, the project will support ecosystem rehabilitation and community-responsive climate adaptation measures. The sustainable financing mechanisms, community-responsive and community-led adaptation interventions, and nature-based ecosystem restoration through whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches at the regional and local level will form an important foundation for the NAP processes. By developing markets for sustainable products, the project contributes to the creation of additional income for local communities, reducing their dependence on environmentally damaging practices. The proposed project will also support the development of sustainable livelihood for communities and the promotion of nature-based solutions for the restoration.	USD3.3 million

GEF, UNEP	Planning and Implementing Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Djibouti's Dikhil and Tadjourah Regions (LDCF-4) (2024-2030) Tadjourah and Dikhil	The project aims to promote ecosystem-based adaptation measures (EbA) to increase the climate change resilience of urban and rural communities living the wadis areas of Djibouti (Tadjourah and Dikhil regions). To achieve this goal, the project will: - build the capacity of local authorities to assess climate risks and vulnerability of key sectors in their region, and plan for adaptation at the regional and local level - implement green and grey adaptation technologies to reduce flood-related risks, increase the availability of water, and diversify income streams - support climate-resilient activities that generate income and contribute to reducing pressures on the local wadis - generate an evidence-based knowledge of EbA that can be integrated into development planning processes such as current and future initiatives that aim to operationalize Djibouti Vision 2035 strategy The project proposed will coordinate on institutional capacity building aspects at regional and local levels regarding climate vulnerability and EbA. It will also adapt on the grey and green infrastructures that will be built in outcome 2 regarding access to water and disaster-risk reduction. Finally, both project will call for a greater integration of EbA solutions to improve the resilience of population.	USD26 million
GCF, UNDP, FAO, WFP	Djibouti Climate Informed Resilient Communities (DJICLIR) through Enhanced Early Warning Systems	The project involves capacity building of the NMA and key stakeholders in the early warning platform to generate risk-based, user-relevant early warning information and apply it in planning and decision-making in agriculture, livestock, fisheries, water resources, energy, public health, tourism, maritime transportation and disaster management Key activities include improving climate forecasting and weather and ocean forecasting capacity, developing impact prediction capacity for risk-based early warning, improving risk communication, training producers and users of climate information, and demonstrating the application of risk information at the community level. The proposed project will coordinate with the EWS project on the outcome 2.	USD10 million
GEF	Enhanced Climate Resilience of Rural Communities Djibouti (2025-2030) Ali Sabieh, Dikhil, Tajdoura and Obock	This project, which is expected to commence in 2025, aims to enhance rural communities' climate resilience against floods and droughts in Djibouti's Ali Sabieh, Dikhil, Tajdoura and Obock regions by enhancing access to water and improving land management. The project has four specific objectives including: i) the development of institutional capacity, policy and knowledge management; ii) enhancing water access and flood protection in vulnerable communities of the target regions; iii) applying improved Ecosystem-based Adaptation approaches to restore rangelands; and iv) the diversification and development of sustainable livelihoods for enhanced adaptive capacity in the target communities. The expected results include national and regional policies for integrated climate change adaptation (CCA) and data-informed decision-making, improved community access to water resources, reduction of land degradation through restoration and management strategies, and sustainable community livelihoods.	USD23.3 million

		The proposed project will also contribute to the community resilience against floods and droughts and to promote sustainable water and land management. It will also promote EbA solutions and approaches to restore rangelands as well as livelihood diversification for the target communities.	
GCF, UNDP	Strengthening the Climatic Resilience of Djibouti's Agropastoral Sector through Integrated Water Resources Management (2025-2031)	The project aims to promote i) an enabling environment to create an inclusive, community-based, transformative and climate-resilient agropastoralism in Djibouti; ii) sustainable and reliable access to water ensured to enhance the adaptive capacity of rural and vulnerable communities (men and women) through climate resilient livelihood interventions; and iii) the reduction of downstream impacts of floods through improved disasters management. The proposed project has been designed in collaboration with the team designing this project in order to enhance coordination on access to water and on support of agropastoral activities. In addition, the GCF project will focus on national institutions and impacts regarding the enabling conditions for climate adaptation and the strengthening of the early warning system, while the proposed project will contribute to the sub-national and community-based levels.	USD25 million

Risks and Assumptions*:*

The Risk Register in Annex 6 of the project document highlights project implementation risks, and associated mitigation measures to be undertaken. Moreover, a number of assumptions to the achievement of project outcomes and objective are presented earlier, in the context of the Theory of Change. Finally, these risks and assumptions are systematically mapped against the Project Results Framework in Section VI of this project document.

Stakeholder engagement:

As highlighted in the Guidance Note UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES) - Stakeholder Engagement- a project with great complexity and potentially significant adverse social and environmental impacts (e.g. complex Moderate Risk projects, Substantial/High Risk projects) will require a more strategic plan for Stakeholders engagement.

The Project "Sustainable management of water and rangeland resources for enhanced climate resilience of rural communities in Djibouti" has been rated as Substantial risk project. Therefore, the **Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan** (in Annex to the ProDoc) outline mechanisms that will ensure iterative consultations and consent processes over the course of the social and environmental assessment process, development of mitigation and management plans, monitoring project implementation, and evaluation.

Based on the preliminary list and on the work done during PPG, here below the key and strategic stakeholders:

- **Individuals and groups** living in the areas targeted by the project.
- **Women/women groups**, involved in the sectors targeted by the project.
- **Youth and vulnerable groups,** who are at risk of marginalization.
- **Any other marginalised (or at risk of marginalization) groups** who can be involved in the project.
- **UNDP staff** involved in similar projects implemented in Djibouti.
- **NGOs and Civil Society Organisations** (CSOs) that are active in the target areas.
- **University and Research institutions**

- **National, regional and traditional leaders and authorities**, through whom/which decision making and participatory planning will be coordinated.

The main **engagement strategies** necessary to ensure stakeholder engagement throughout the project duration are the following:

- The project will have different professionals within its management unit to coordinate the project, with whom the full and effective participation of stakeholders will be promoted. A Gender and Safeguards Expert will be hired to establish intercommunication mechanisms for project stakeholders and to ensure the successful implementation of the project.
- This specialist will ensure the involvement of different stakeholders, especially vulnerable groups (women, youth, elderly), to support the local consultation and participation activities of each of the project components, ensure their participation in the project life cycle and communicate the results of this work.
- Local facilitators will be involved to work with communities, to have a relationship with the actors of the territory, and to be able to stimulate the actions of each component.
- Different information and consultation meetings will be organized in each location and at national level, paying attention to the diversity of the stakeholders. These spaces will be provided with adequate and specialized staff for each topic to be dealt with, and their contents and communication methods will be adapted to the needs of each audience.
- There will be close work with local communities. Different spaces for dialogue will be allowed.
- Community-based organizations (CSOs) and NGOs that have roots and projects in the intervention areas will also play a central role in the implementation of the project. To this end, different ways of articulating agreements, alliances, grants will be analyzed to work together and take advantage of the presence, knowledge, capacities and specific local practices, as well as the network of actors within each area targeted by the project.
- Dissemination of the overall Gender Action Plan to the interested parties and regular consultations, particularly with women in the implementation sites (in their capacity as local communities and/or members of groups) on necessary advancements and changes.
- Periodic consultations and review mechanisms facilitated through the regular delivery of documents in advance, local meetings, dissemination of information through the local communication channels, and the coordination with the civil society, local officials and representatives of the entities involved in the project's areas. These mechanisms will help address potential risks and adverse impacts directly with local stakeholders and in accordance with their feedback and allow the project to periodically implement necessary adjustments and corrections.
- Since this project may have possible adverse social and environmental impacts (Substantial project risk category), stakeholders will need to have timely, accessible and appropriate information from the specific assessments and management plans. This information will be disclosed in advance as part of the stakeholder consultation process, in an accessible place, and in a form and language understandable to affected individuals and other stakeholders.
- Intercommunication channels are established for the reciprocal transmission of information, knowledge and experiences resulting from the project, using different participation methods such as: correspondence by email/telephone, meetings, workshops, website, videos, memories and learning documents, etc.
- The necessary mechanisms are provided to ensure the adequate incorporation of comments, visions, needs and concerns from the stakeholders involved in the project.

The following stakeholder analysis has been developed, where target groups and groups potentially affected by the project are indicated. More information is available in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (c.f. Annex 8).

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder Interest	Perception of the impacts of the project on interests (+, -, neutral)	Importance 1=Low/No Importance 2=Some Importance 3=Moderate Importance 4=Very Important 5=Critical player	Resources/influence 1=Low/No Influence 2=Some influence 3=Moderate Influence 4=Significant Influence 5=Very Influential	Target groups or Potentially Affected Groups
Farmers	Access to land and resources and involvement in project activities	+	5	4	**Target groups**
Individual and groups involved in water management	Access to resources and involvement in project activities	+	5	4	**Target groups**
Traders	Access to market and resources, and involvement in project activities	+	4	4	**Target groups**
Women/women groups and cooperatives	Access to resources and involvement in project activities.	+	5	5	**Target groups**
Youths/Youths groups	Access to resources and involvement in project activities	+	5	5	**Target groups**
Men/head of Household	Decision making on access to the market and resources use	+	5	4	**Target groups**
Migrants	Access to resources and involvement in project activities	+	2	1	**Target groups**
Nomadic groups	Access to resources and involvement in project activities	+	5	1	**Target groups**
Landowners	Decision making on land and resources use.	+	5	3	**Target groups**
Government agencies	Influence on policies, decision making processes, possible role on conflict prevention and resolution, involvement in project activities	+	5	5	**Target groups**
Regional authorities	Influence on policies, decision making processes, possible role on conflict prevention and resolution, involvement in project activities	+	4	3	**Target groups**

Municipalities	Influence on policies, decision making processes, possible role on conflict prevention and resolution, involvement in project activities	+	5	4	**Target groups**
Contractors and subcontractors	Involvement in project activities	+	5	3	**Potentially Affected Groups**
Private sector	Involvement in the market and in project activities	+	5	5	**Potentially Affected Groups**
Donors agencies	Support to policy makers, investment in project initiatives, Advocacy	+	5	3	**Potentially Affected Groups**
UNDP	Facilitate the project implementation, support policy makers, support stakeholder engagement	+	5	5	**Potentially Affected Groups**
Universities and Research Institutions	Support to policy makers, evidence-based research, data driven advocacy, involvement in project activities	+	4	3	**Potentially Affected Groups**
NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations), CSOs (Civil Society Organizations) and CBOs (Community Based Organizations)	Support to policy makers, support to advocacy on project activities, support to and involvement in project activities	+	5	5	**Potentially Affected Groups**

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC): 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 climate adaptation, nature-based adaptation solutions/EbA and sustainable natural resources management . The project will provide regional cooperation opportunities with countries implementing initiatives on climate resilience in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in Djibouti.

Gender equality and Women's Empowerment:
In Djibouti, women represent a highly vulnerable segment of the population. Poorly educated rural women, with "low" economic status, are more seriously affected by the gender inequalities observed, a situation that is mirrored in terms of access to knowledge (literacy, knowledge, culture), goods (employment, income and consumption) and power (status, empowerment, decision-making). Access to resources is widely recognized as a prerequisite, as such access enables women to make strategic decisions aimed, among other things, at improving their well-being. In addition, women are mainly restricted to covering all domestic activities and/or activities that take place close to home (managing small livestock such as goat for instance).
According to the UNDP Gender Marker Rating, the project is categorized as GEN2: gender equality as a significant objective. During the PPG, a **gender analysis and a detailed Gender Action Plan** (included as Annex to the ProDoc) were developed to ensure gender mainstreaming in the project; specific gender-disaggregated indicators will be used for monitoring and a safeguards and gender specialist will be part of the Project Management Unit (PMU) to facilitate improvements to gender equality and women's empowerment.

The gender mainstreaming framework will include the following considerations:

- Dedicated consultation with women during the assessments planned, to ensure women's perspectives help shape the mechanisms developed, and to ensure that they reflect women's priorities.
- To organize separate consultations with women to ensure that they partake fully in the development and implementation of project activities, and to provide them with opportunities to voice their views, needs and preferences.
- If needed, communications will be conducted in local languages, using culturally- appropriate methods. Consultations in local language will be structured to identify potential gender and diversity related concerns specific to affected local communities.
- The project identifies and recognizes the areas in which women play a key role through the targeted sectors. Furthermore, attention will be given to identifying opportunities for women to further develop their existing roles.
- Meaningful consultations will be conducted with women during project implementation to ensure that women's perspectives help in operationalize models and mechanisms to implement activities. It will also ensure that these models and mechanisms reflect women's subsistence priorities and needs.
- Multi-stakeholder collaboration groups will ensure equal representation of women and men.
- Targeted training to women involved in the selected sectors.
- As part of introducing training services, periodic needs assessments are required to determine the specific training and technical assistance women require. This is to ensure that training and assistance is relevant and meets the needs and priorities of women.
- Any relevant training of professionals among governmental units will ensure that at least 50% percent of the total trained staff are women.
- All targeted training and assistance, if needed will be organized separately for women to ensure that women can receive information about activities and opportunities specific to their needs, preferences priorities, and so that they may feel free to ask questions. Ideally, whenever possible, and if confirmed by participants, the trainings provided to women should be facilitated by women professionals.
- Ensure equal consideration of women in targeted awareness-raising actions for the project's integrated knowledge management strategy, based on the analysis of women's role in the project areas.
- Recruitment of a Safeguards and Gender Specialist to support the gender mainstreaming objectives of the project including ensuring gender-sensitive monitoring and reporting.

- Ensure and encourage equal opportunity recruitment of women for positions within the project management office, consultancies, and other service provide

The project includes gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps and promote gender equality and women's empowerment.

The Gender Action Plan in Annex 10 of this Project Document summarizes what the project will do to address gender equality in project outcomes/outputs

The project is expected to contribute to gender equality in the following results areas:

- closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources
- improving women's participation and decision making
- generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

The project's results framework include gender-responsive indicators in terms of benefits from the projects.

Knowledge: Component 4, Outcome 4.1 of the project is dedicated to knowledge management. Under Component 4, a knowledge management platform gathering information on adaptation measures (output 4.1.1) will be implemented, building on existing platforms and already allocated resources from other GEF projects in Dibouti (e.g. Day Project). This activity will support collection, management, dissemination, and capitalization of knowledge about climate adaptation. The platform aims to be open, online, collaborative and based on a representative working group, representing national and sub-national scales. This platform will gather scientific papers, studies, various actionable data, as well as lessons learnt from successful initiatives, so that it can become a decision-making tool for Djibouti's authorities. A knowledge management, communication and awareness strategy will be produced through this component (output 4.1.2) to facilitate knowledge dissemination about climate adaptation measure. This communication strategy will share best practices for sustainable resource management practices and will adopt gender-sensitive guidelines to address specific challenges that women can face in adopting and scaling up sustainable practices. The communication and awareness products (videos, workshops, messages broadcast on local radio) will be adapted to various targets at national, regional and local levels, in order to support changes of practices. Beyond these activities, the project will strive to adopt an adaptive management in order to take into consideration successes and best practices, as well as lessons learnt and possible improvement of the ongoing project. This adaptive project management will be supported by implementation reports and project steering committee minutes.

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up:

Innovativeness. The innovativeness of this project lies in the combination of both supporting the improvement and coordination of the implementation of the nature-based adaptation solutions/EbA framework; and the implementation of nature-based adaptation solutions/EbA activities that contribute to climate resilience and support green economy opportunities. The project will first strengthen the capacity of stakeholders at national, sub-national and local levels to coordinate, implement and monitor climate change adaptation objectives through the definition of climate change assessments and national policies, and through the production, dissemination and coordination around climate change adaptation data; and then to implement sustainable water management and agropastoral practices, and green livelihoods. It will encourage broad stakeholder involvement to work towards the common goal of promoting more sustainable use of natural resources such as water and integrating climate change adaptation for improved livelihoods. The project aims to involve national, sub-national and local authorities, as well as all actors working towards greater integration of climate change adaptation and nature-based adaptation solutions/EbA, and mainstreaming climate resilience for long-term sustainability of grey water infrastructure design and management.

The project will also support the strengthening of the sub-national level in natural resource management and flood and drought preparedness. Under Output 1.2.2, the project proposes to establish four regional-level gender-

responsive EWS units for flood and drought preparedness to complement and make more effective the EWS value chain in Djibouti and better protect vulnerable communities.
Another factor of innovation is the focus in Outcome 3.1 on structuring sustainable value chains to support green livelihoods and community adaptive capacity. Market intelligence will be strengthened and incubators and investment platforms will be established to support MSMEs. In addition, the project will catalyze local finance for adaptation which is an innovative approach given that climate change adaptation finance is usually channeled to the central level in Djibouti. This outcome will be gender-driven by promoting gender-responsive solutions.

Sustainability. In the medium and long term, the project interventions will address the governance of climate adaptation implementation processes, and the institutional coordination for monitoring Djibouti's climate adaptation targets. The project will therefore contribute to the creation of an enabling environment for scaling up an inclusive, gender-sensitive, and resilient adaptation framework by strengthening the capacities of key stakeholders at local, regional and national scales (Component 1). The highly inclusive processes will build ownership of the interventions, and contribute to their sustainability over time, beyond the timeframe of project implementation.
The project will further develop capacity building activities to provide stakeholders with the knowledge and skills necessary for the long-term implementation of adaptation solutions by supporting the development of key value chains with a focus on women, and a sustainable financing and investment platform for businesses targeting adaptation solutions (Outputs 3.1.1, 3.1.2 and 3.1.3). It will ensure that business capacities can be scaled up and sustained over time. It will also ensure project ownership through the development of individual and organizational capacities at all levels, with a specific focus on sub-national levels, thanks to exchanges of experience and multi-stakeholder coordination.
The project will also intervene in water resources that are central to the livelihoods of the community and all economic activities. As water resources are conserved and used in a more sustainable manner, the project will enable the development of other economic activities.

Potential for scaling up. The project's interventions will contribute to the creation of an enabling environment for the promotion of nature-based solutions such as EbA approaches and rangeland restorationin Djibouti, focusing on policy coherence and institutional capacity for monitoring and coordinating adaptation measures, thereby setting the scene for the replication of the activities piloted by the project. Through the implementation of a participatory online platform on nature-based adaptation solutions/EbA and the development of awareness raising campaigns, the project will promote a collaborative and multi-stakeholder approach to strengthen the capacity and the implementation of NbS and EbA over the entire country (output 4.1.1). In addition, awareness raising activities (output 4.1.2) will be adapted to the needs of women and vulnerable communities to build ownership by the beneficiaries and create an incentive to sustain behavioral change towards the more adaptive practices. Both outputs will contribute to wider and more inclusive adoption of sustainable land management practices.
The development of local value chains (outcome 3.1) will also contribute to the replicability of the project by exploring ways to further support livelihood diversification and socio-economic development of pilot sites through sustainable financing, while supporting nature-based adaptation solutions/EbA. Best practices could be drawn from this experience and implemented in other sites across the country.

Digital Solutions[117]**:** The project incorporates digital approaches in several of its components. Under outcome 2, it will develop procedures and practical agreements between national and regional authorities and research institutes to collect and report data digitally. A national digital database will be developed and reporting system on EWS, as well as monitoring system at local level will be implemented to ensure the database is up to date and accurate. This will include a capacity building programme and training for EWS for flood and drought at national, regional and local levels, including for the use of digital solutions. It will finally create a sub-national network for EWS that will be based on digital communications. Under Component 4, the project will support the expansion of an existing online platform for knowledge management and dissemination on climate resilience and adaptation. The project will include 1) an assessment of the needs in terms of digitization for the collection and management of data regarding climate adaptation projects and solutions, 2) an assessment of the tools available to support digitization and develop a clear,

[117] *Please see the Guideline "Embedding Digital in Project Design".*

transparent, and efficient methodological approach for digital data collection and management, 3) the supply of IT infrastructure/hardware and a user-manual, 4) identify and train government staff at different levels (national, regional, communal) in using this platform for data collection and management, and 5) training of stakeholders in data analysis for best practices dissemination. These activities will support decision making at central and regional levels. The project will build complementarity with the NAP project that is planned to install a digital platform to support more transparent planning process with clear milestones for improved monitoring and evaluation of activities.

V. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

The project has been designed to achieve maximum results with the available resources, given the national and local context. It is part of the integrated programme "**Greening Djibouti – Climate Resilience and Livelihoods Programme**", which aims to build the country's resilience to the impacts of climate change, targeting key areas such as energy or water access for rural populations vulnerable to climate change. Adaptation to climate change will be supported through the availability, provision and strengthening of relevant environmental information for early warning and adaptation mechanisms. The integrated and coordinated development framework aims to enable a strengthened foundation for climate resilience by improving the last-mile delivery for access to finance and credit; access to clean, accessible and affordable energy; knowledge management and access to gender and youth-inclusive sustainable livelihoods. This programme will therefore bring programmatic coherence and high effectiveness in the activities implemented, as complementarity is required and sought.

Within this programme, the proposed project aims to **enhance climate change resilience and food security for rural communities in Djibouti, by improving water resource management, early warning systems, and institutional capacity for adaptation and climate risk preparedness**. The project will contribute to creating an enabling environment for climate change adaptation in Djibouti through institutional capacity building and EWS for disaster preparedness; improving water and land resource management for improving water security and climate resilience of rural communities, promoting EbA solutions; developing sustainable livelihoods to improve food security and adaptive capacity of rural communities in Djibouti; and strengthening knowledge management for evidence-based decision-making and scaling up of EbA best practices in Djibouti. This project will therefore work closely with the GCF project on water resources management, as well as with the NAP project, and the SOFF project on early warning systems. Regarding this thematic, the proposed project will also coordinate with the GCF SAP project and the CREWS project, so that all contribute to a complete value-chain of EWS at the country level. Finally, the complementarity between all the Greening Djibouti projects as well as with past or ongoing projects, will be achieved by focusing on vulnerable communities and sub-national institutions and by using participatory trainings and strengthening social organizations of production. This localized and tailored approach, combined with national activities, will ensure the effectiveness of the project.

In order to foster this complementarity between the projects of this comprehensive programme, a joint PMU will be set up to rationalise and pool the various human resources contributing to the different projects, while avoiding duplication or even incoherence. This joint PMU is a key element for the cost-effectiveness of the projects.

The cost-effectiveness of the project is also underpinned by the project's core concept: ecosystem-based adaptation. By promoting EbA, the project will provide simple and cost-effective solutions based on adaptive management of natural resources. Recent research shows that EbA is most effective as part of an overall adaptation strategy[118]. Such a strategy would include 'hard' and 'soft' adaptation measures. The proposed project will therefore implement 'hard' adaptation measures such as the construction and rehabilitation of water infrastructure. These interventions will be complemented by 'soft' EbA interventions, such as the promotion of nature-based solutions for flood damage reduction or rangeland restoration. Other 'soft' interventions such as technical and institutional capacity building of

[118] Travers et al. 2012. Ecosystem-Based Adaptation Guidance: Moving from Principles to Practice. UNEP Working Document.

national, sub-national and local stakeholders will enhance the sustainability of the project. In addition, the project is geared towards establishing effective feedback mechanisms and knowledge management structures to reduce people exposure to risk and threats, and to further disseminate the adaptation and value chain development strategies that the project is supporting within targeted locations. In particular, Component 4 on knowledge management based on existing platforms and local knowledge on climate change adaptation will contribute to the project's effectiveness. Finally, the project will benefit from UNDP CO's experience in working with MEDD and the other stakeholders, as well as the programmatic strategy that UNDP intends to promote.

The cross-cutting approach promoted by the project will be an adaptive management one, as resources will be cost-effectively and cost-efficiently managed, to the extent that project activities can continually be re-adapted to serve the greatest number of people through the most effective messaging and delivery possible.

Project Management

The project will focus on six sites located in four regions of the country: Dasbiyo in Ali Sabieh; Gagadé and Oudoukiya in Dikhil; Souwali in Obock; and Ripta and Sagallou in Tadjourah. The site selection process included the criterion to ensure coherence and complementarity of activities with other projects throughout the country.

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be located within the Directorate for Environment (DE), under the Ministry for Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD), which is the Implementing Partner (IP) of this project. The project proposed a UNDP Country Office assisted national implementation (NIM) and will provide the execution support (details of the execution support are provided in Section VII). The UNDP will assume 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.

The project will collaborate closely with local government and project technical assistants will be deployed in the each region but not establish dedicated field offices at the project sites. The project implementation will emphasize exchange of experiences and lessons learned with other related projects, specifically projects implemented within the Greening Djibouti Programme. This will be facilitated with the joint PMU that will be established, with mutualized human resources between distinct projects. 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.

VI. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goal (s): *SDG 1,2,5,8, 9, 10, 13, and 15*

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:

UNDAF Outcomes 6 – Good governance: National and local institutions and actors ensure the effective, efficient and transparent management of public resources for inclusive and equitable development.

UNDAF Outcome 7 – Community resilience: Livelihoods of poor rural and peri-urban communities are improved to enhance their resilience to climate risks, shocks and food insecurity.

UNDAF Outcome 8 – Equitable development of the regions: The living conditions of the poorest populations are improved for better management and protection of natural resources and ecosystems strengthening resilience and promoting equitable regional development

SNCC – National Strategy for Climate Change: Issued in 2018 to focus on climate change in Djibouti.

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: *Output 4.1 Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihood*

Project title and Quantum Project Number:

Objective and Outcome Indicators		Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
Project Objective:	*To enhance climate change resilience and food security for rural communities in Djibouti, by improving water resource management, early warning systems, and institutional capacity for adaptation and climate risk preparedness*						
	Mandatory Indicator 1: GEF Core indicator 11 and LDCF Core Indicator 1: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	Project progress and activity reports Demographic data at regional level in Djibouti	0	50,000, of which 25,000 women	100,000, of which 50,000 women	GEF: This indicator captures the total no. direct beneficiaries incl. % women. Count of direct beneficiaries receiving targeted support from the project, plus direct beneficiaries of improved capacities for adaptation	Assumption: Direct project beneficiary data will be collated and regularly maintained by the PMU Risk: The joint PMU model adopted by the project can lead to the risk associated with delays in staffing. The low capacity of the Executing Agency (EA) in procurement may lead to delays in the

						planning, water resources management, and rangelands management at regional and local levels.	implementation of project activities. Project activities can be impacted and delayed by natural disasters.
	Mandatory Indicator 2: GEF Core Indicator 3: Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (Hectares) 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration	Project reports GIS Maps of project areas and land degradation monitoring data	0	1,500, of which 1450ha of rangelands and pasture + 50ha of cropland	4,000 of which 3880ha of rangelands and pasture + 120ha of cropland	GIS mapping of landscapes under project intervention; review of land use practices from field reports	Assumption: Local communities support the project interventions, and project interventions respond to local needs and ambitions Risks: • Project activities can be impacted and delayed by natural disasters. • High dependence on imports for materials and inputs can delay activities and adversely affect costs. • The low capacity of the EA in procurement may lead to delays in the implementation of project activities. • The project activities can be delayed or negatively impacted by the weak knowledge of GEF and UNDP financial procedures in project management.
	Mandatory Indicator 3: GEF Core Indicator 4: Area of landscapes under	Project reports	*0*	*50,000*	*150,000*	GIS mapping of landscapes under project	Assumption: Local communities support the project intervention

	improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares) 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems LDCF Core Indicator 2: (a) Area of land managed for climate resilience	GIS Maps of project areas Participatory Rangeland Management Action Plans Assessments of local water and land managers level of integration of climate vulnerability assessments and EWS in decision-making processes				intervention; assessment of Participatory Rangeland Management Action Plans status; review of rangeland management practices from field reports Surveys of water and land managers in areas of intervention to capture whether they are integrating climate risks and EWS information in management decisions	Risks: • Project activities can be impacted and delayed by natural disasters. • The project implementation plan can be negatively impacted by unclear local governance, or difficult engagement with local governance structures during project implementation
	Mandatory Indicator 4: LDCF Core Indicator 3: Total number of policies, plans, and frameworks that will mainstream climate resilience	Project progress and activity reports Revised policy/plan/frameworks documents	0	3	10	Count of revised policy/plan/frameworks documents, through support by the project, mainstreaming climate resilience	Assumptions: Local communities and other stakeholders support the project intervention Risks: The project implementation plan can be negatively impacted by unclear local governance, or difficult engagement with local governance structures during project implementation
	Mandatory Indicator 5: LDCF Core Indicator 4: Number of people trained or with awareness raised	Project progress and activity reports	0	3,000, of which 1,500 women	10,000; of which 5,000 women	This indicator will be informed by a count of participants in various project trainings; targets of awareness	Assumptions:Local communities and other stakeholders support the project intervention Risks: The low level of security in the project area

						raising campaigns, as well as count of individual accesses to enhanced knowledge platform over the course of the project duration.	can lead to delays or suspension of project activities.
	Mandatory Indicator 6: LDCF Core Indicator 5: Number of private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience action	Project progress and activity reports Bankable business plans focusing on climate change adaptation and resilience action	0	20, of which 10 women-owned or women-led enterprises	60, of which 30 women-owned or women-led enterprises	Count of MSMEs supported by the project who have bankable business plans focused on climate change adaptation and are actively engaged in climate action	Assumptions: Local communities and other stakeholders support the project intervention Risks: The low level of security in the project area can lead to delays or suspension of project activities.
Project component 1	**Enabling environment for climate change adaptation in Djibouti**						
Project Outcome 1.1: **Institutional capacity to plan, implement, and monitor adaptation investments at national and sub-national levels is increased**	***Indicator 7:*** Degree to which capacity of institutional actors at national and regional levels to plan, implement, and monitor adaptation investments is enhanced through better data and required policy and regulatory changes *(out of a maximum of 4: Low capacity = 1; Basic Capacity = 2; Moderate Capacity = 3; Strong Capacity = 4)* – gender disaggregated and disaggregated by level (i.e. regional or local)	Project reports; Surveys	*At this time capacity is considered low (Baseline score of 1).*	*Increase of 1 in the capacity score of each key stakeholder group*	*Increase of at least 2 points on a scale of 1 to 4.*	Institutional capacity scoring method Survey of project beneficiaries	Assumption: National and regional stakeholders are interested in and participate actively in project activities Risks: The project implementation plan can be negatively impacted by unclear institutional roles (overlaps, gaps) during project implementation

Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1	*Output 1.1.1 Five (5) national and regional assessments of climate risks, vulnerability, and impacts are produced or updated (LDCF)* *Output 1.1.2 At least four (4) regulations, policies and plans are revised to support effective and sustainable public and private investments into EbA and integrated landscape management (LDCF)*						
Outcome 1.2: **Early Warning System (EWS) for flood and drought preparedness is strengthened at sub-national and community levels**	***Indicator 8:*** Degree to which preparedness for flood and drought at local and regional levels is enhanced through EWS development *(out of a maximum of 4: Low capacity = 1; Basic Capacity = 2; Moderate Capacity = 3; Strong Capacity = 4)* – gender disaggregated and disaggregated by level (i.e. regional or local)	Project reports; Surveys	*At this time capacity is considered low (Baseline score of 1).*	*Increase of 1 in the capacity score of each key stakeholder group*	*Increase of at least 2 points on a scale of 1 to 4.*	Institutional capacity scoring method Survey of project beneficiaries	Assumption: Regional and local stakeholders are interested in and participate actively in project activities Risks: Lack of connectivity may hinder the proper dissemination of EWS messages The project implementation plan can be negatively impacted by unclear institutional roles (overlaps, gaps) during project implementation Delays in implementation of other EWS-related interventions at national level undermine the ability of the project to effectively deliver EWS development at regional and local levels.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.2	*Output 1.2.1: 6 community focal points are trained and equipped for EWS flood preparedness, promoting inclusive community-based and gender-responsive approaches. (LDCF)* *Output 1.2.2: Four regional-level gender-responsive EWS units for flood and drought preparedness are operationalized (LDCF)*						
Project component 2	**Enhancing water and land resource management for improving water security and climate resilience of rural communities**						
Outcome 2.1: **Enhanced capacity at local and regional level for water management**	***Indicator 9:*** Degree to which capacity to sustainably manage water of regional and local stakeholders is enhanced *(out of a maximum of 4:*	Project reports; Surveys	*At this time capacity is considered low (Baseline score of 1).*	*Increase of 1 in the capacity score of each key stakeholder group*	*Increase of at least 2 points on a scale of 1 to 4.*	Institutional capacity scoring method Survey of project beneficiaries	Assumption: Regional and local stakeholders are interested in and participate actively in project activities

	Low capacity = 1; Basic Capacity = 2; Moderate Capacity = 3; Strong Capacity = 4) – gender disaggregated and disaggregated by institutional level (i.e. regional or local)						Risks: The project implementation plan can be negatively impacted by unclear institutional roles (overlaps, gaps) during project implementation
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1	*Output 2.1.1. Trainings and ongoing support for regional authorities and local stakeholders for developing and upscaling climate resilient, integrated water resource management techniques and governance frameworks (LDCF)*						
Outcome 2.2: **Enhanced water access and flood protection through grey and hybrid infrastructure for vulnerable communities in Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil, Tadjourah, and Obock**	***Indicator 10:*** Number of direct beneficiaries that report feeling more secure about their protection from flooding; as well as access to and use of water resource because of improved access (measured with a sentiment scoring methodology) – gender disaggregated	Project reports; Surveys	*0*	*1000, of which 500 are women*	*5000, of which 2,500 women*	Sentiment scoring methodology	Assumptions: Risks: • Local conflicts are exacerbated at the local level due to factors out of the control of the project • Project activities can be impacted and delayed by natural disasters. The project implementation plan can be negatively impacted by unclear institutional roles (overlaps, gaps) during project implementation
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.2	*Output 2.2.1 At least four (4) sustainable groundwater access points are established or improved with associated infrastructure in selected villages. (LDCF)* *Output 2.2.2 At least four (4) micro dams and underground storage tanks built to enhance surface and sub-surface storage and catchment points (LDCF + GEFTF)* *Output 2.2.3 At least four (4) hybrid nature-based solutions and hard infrastructure (infiltration galleries and gabions) are installed to reduce flood damage and erosion for downstream areas (LDCF)*						
Outcome 2.3: **Climate resilience of people and ecosystems is improved through**	***Indicator 11:*** Number of direct beneficiaries that report feeling more secure about their access to pastures and/or crops because of successful restoration, improved	Project reports; Surveys	*0*	*1000, of which 500 are women*	*3000, of which 1,500 are women*	Sentiment scoring methodology	Assumptions: Risks: • Local conflicts are exacerbated at the local level due to

Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approaches	access, and sustainable management (measured with a sentiment scoring methodology) – gender disaggregated						factors out of the control of the project • Project activities can be impacted and delayed by natural disasters. The project implementation plan can be negatively impacted by unclear institutional roles (overlaps, gaps) during project implementation
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.3	*Output 2.3.1 3,880ha of rangelands and pasture, and 120ha of cropland, are restored through nature-based solutions (LDCF)* *Output 2.3.2 Training and ongoing support provided in six communities for gender-responsive rangeland management (GEFTF)*						
Project component 3	**Developing sustainable livelihoods to improve food security and adaptive capacity of rural communities in Djibouti**						
Outcome 3.1: **Sustainable livelihoods are diversified and MSMEs developed and strengthened through a value-chain approach for enhanced adaptive capacity**	***Indicator 12:*** Number of direct beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender) with at least 15% income gains as a result of targeted local livelihoods and MSME development activities	Project reports; Survey data	*0*	*50 men* *125 women*	*150 men* *600 women*	Survey of income sources and amounts	Assumptions: Local women are interested in and willing to engage with livelihoods development activities Risk: The identification of income generating activities to be implemented could be subject to political pressures.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1	*Output 3.1.1 Market intelligence is co-produced with private sector and financing partners to support the identification of gender-responsive and climate-resilient alternative livelihood options for improved food security (LDCF)* *Output 3.1.2 Four gender-responsive regional incubators and investment platforms are set up to foster innovation in the space of climate-resilient products and services (LDCF)* *Output 3.1.3 Support provided for gender-responsive and climate-resilient livelihood development (GEFTF)*						
Project component 4	**Knowledge management and Safeguards**						

Outcome 4.1: **Strengthened knowledge management for enhanced evidence-based decision-making and scaling up of best EbA practices in Djibouti**	***Indicator 13:*** Degree to which project beneficiaries report confidence in understanding of climate risks, vulnerabilities, and adaptation options available to them (data to be disaggregated at institutional level and community level, as well as gender disaggregated, in a representative sample of direct project beneficiaries)	Project reports; Survey data	*In the baseline, knowledge of climate risks, vulnerabilities, and adaptation options is very limited at community level, and somewhat limited at institutional level*	*An increase of at least 1 on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = very unconfident, 2 = fairly unconfident, 3 = neutral, 4 = fairly confident, and 5 = very confident)*	*An increase of at least 2 on a 5-point Likert scale*	Survey of a representative sample of project beneficiaries	Assumption: Project beneficiaries have sufficient level of literacy to benefit from project awareness raising activities Risk: The project implementation plan can be negatively impacted by unclear institutional roles (overlaps, gaps) during project implementation
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4.1	*Output 4.1.1 Nature-based solutions for adaptation/EbA are integrated into existing climate change knowledge platform(s) (GEFTF)* *Output 4.1.2 A project knowledge management and communication strategy is developed and implemented, including awareness raising strategy on EbA involving regional and national stakeholders (GEFTF)*						
Outcome 4.2: **Operationalization of social and environmental safeguards**	***Indicator 14:*** Number of plans, assessments, mechanisms, and procedures developed or updated, including Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP), gender action plan, Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and Grievance Redress Mechanism.	Project documents Plans, assessments, mechanisms, and procedures documentation	*In the baseline, a PPG-stage ESMP, SESP, SEP, GRM, GAP, and FPIC are drafted (6)*	*By midterm at least 8 assessments (1 ESIA and 1 SESA) and plans (3 ESMPs,1 IPP, 1 CSEP, 1 GAP) are drafted, revised, and under implementation*	*At least 8, including delivery of the targets of the gender action plan*	Count of key documents	Assumptions: Regional and local stakeholders are interested in and participate actively in project activities Risks: The project implementation plan can be negatively impacted by unclear institutional roles (overlaps, gaps) during project implementation
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4.2	*Output 4.2.1 Environmental and Social Safeguards Management is developed and operationalized*						
	Monitoring & Evaluation						

M&E Outcome **Project impacts are monitored and learning is identified and shared for scaling up of results**	***Indicator 15:*** Number of instances where new or ongoing projects reused or adapted previously captured lessons learnt to design or start a project, program, and/or initiative	Project document/investment documentation of other initiative	*0*	*0*	*1*	Count of project/investments referring to lessons learnt/project results	Assumption: The project will yield results that warrant replication and scaling up Risks: Overly positive and poorly nuanced reporting on project outcomes could lead to scaling of approaches that are in effect unsustainable (e.g. successful agricultural development associated with good water access during project timeframe, leading to medium-term overexploitation of water resources and migration of agricultural activities to the next water point, etc.)
Outputs to achieve M&E Outcome	M&E Output: A tailored M&E framework is developed and implemented, including MTR and TE						

VII. 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[119]. 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 and LDCF/SCCF Core Indicators:
The GEF and LDCF/SCCF Core indicators included as Annex 17 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 core indicators status. The updated monitoring data must be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent groundtruthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF.

[119] See https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/policies-guidelines

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):
An independent mid-term review (MTR) will be completed by the mid-point of the project. The terms of reference, the MTR process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and MTR guidance for UNDP-supported GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. The MTR must be submitted to the GEF by the mid-point of the project but no later than 48 months after CEO Endorsement. To meet the submission deadline, final MTR reports must be completed and submitted to BPPS NCE team no later than 2 months in advance of the submission deadline to allow sufficient time for internal review/clearance that is required prior to submission.

Provisions must be taken to complete and submit the MTR within the submission deadline. Therefore, the MTR process must start no later than 8 months before the expected date of submission of the MTR.

The MTR will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluator(s) 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 reviewed. 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 MTR process. Additional quality assurance support is available from BPPS/NCE.

The final MTR report will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by the MTR submission date included on cover page of this project document. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's submission to the GEF.

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 TE guidance for UNDP-supported 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 evaluator(s) 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 will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by the TE submission date included on cover page of this project document. 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 final 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 lesson 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.

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
Track results progress	**Project objective: To enhance climate change resilience and food security for rural communities in Djibouti, by improving water resource management, early warning systems, and institutional capacity for adaptation and climate risk preparedness**	**<u>Mandatory Indicator 1:</u>** GEF Core indicator 11 and LDCF Core Indicator 1: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	Midterm: 50,000, of which 25,000 women End of project: 100,000, of which 50,000 women	GEF: This indicator captures the total no. direct beneficiaries incl. % women. The targets were derived through estimating the number of potential direct beneficiaries receiving targeted support from the project, plus direct beneficiaries of improved capacities for adaptation planning, water resources management, and rangelands management at regional and local levels. Demographic data for Djibouti, as well as information from the field, were used to derive the numbers.	Annually (reported in Development Objective (DO) progress section of the GEF PIR)	M&E Officer supported by field officers in four regions	National statistics report Field officer progress reports

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
		Mandatory Indicator 2: GEF Core Indicator 3: Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (Hectares) 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration	Midterm: 1,500, of which 1,450ha of rangelands and pasture + 50ha of cropland End of project: 4,000 of which 3,880ha of rangelands and pasture + 120ha of cropland	This indicator represents the surface areas of land under active restoration through the project activities. Targets were determined through a review of land cover datasets[120]. At this time it is estimated that only 10,000-12,000 ha of Djibouti's land is suitable for agriculture[121], of which 12% is currently in use[122].	Annually (reported in Development Objective (DO) progress section of the GEF PIR)	M&E Officer supported by field officers in four regions	GIS mapping of landscapes under project intervention; review of land use practices from field reports
		Mandatory Indicator 3: GEF Core Indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares) 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land	Midterm: 50,000 End of project: 150,000	This indicator represents the areas of landscapes under project intervention where Participatory Rangeland Management Action plans will have been developed, and where local water and land managers are	Annually (reported in Development Objective (DO) progress section of the GEF PIR)	M&E Officer supported by field officers in four regions	GIS mapping of landscapes under project intervention; assessment of Participatory Rangeland Management Action Plans status; review of rangeland management practices from field reports

[120] Land cover of Djibouti - Globcover Regional (46 classes) - geonetwork:dji_gc_adg_37181 - "FAO catalog"
[121] National Adaptation Programme of Action. 2006. Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Habitat, Urban Planning and Environment, Directorate of Land Use and Environment.
[122] Master Plan 2009–2018 in the Republic of Djibouti. 2009. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Water.

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
		management in production systems LDCF Core Indicator 2: (a) Area of land managed for climate resilience		actively integrating climate vulnerability assessments results and EWS data in management decisions.. Using an average surface area of 25,000 ha per project site, the total estimated area of landscape is 150,000ha.			Surveys of water and land managers in areas of intervention to capture whether they are integrating climate risks and EWS information in management decisions.
		Mandatory Indicator 4: LDCF Core Indicator 3: Total number of policies, plans, and frameworks that will mainstream climate resilience	Midterm: 3 End of project: 10, of which 1 is on gender-responsive natural resource governance strategy at the community level	This indicator represents the number of policies, plans, and frameworks revised or developed through the project that will mainstream climate resilience. The project proposes to develop six (6) Participatory Rangelands Management Plans that will mainstream climate resilience, plus revisions to four (4) policies, strategies, or regulatory frameworks.	Annually (reported in Development Objective (DO) progress section of the GEF PIR)	M&E Officer supported by field officers in four regions	Project progress reports. Policies and plans developed and revised.
		Mandatory Indicator 5: LDCF Core Indicator 4:	Midterm: 3,000, of which 1,500 women	This indicator will be informed by a count of participants in various project trainings; targets	Annually (reported in Development Objective (DO)	M&E Officer supported by field officers in four regions	Training and awareness raising campaign reports.

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
		Number of people trained or with awareness raised	End of project target: 10,000; of which 5,000 women	of awareness raising campaigns, as well as count of individual accesses to enhanced knowledge platform over the course of the project duration.	progress section of the GEF PIR)		Knowledge management platform users monitoring.
		Mandatory Indicator 6: LDCF Core Indicator 5: Number of private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience action	Midterm: 20 End of project: 60, of which 50% will be women-led or women-owned enterprises	This indicator represents the count of MSMEs supported by the project who have bankable business plans focused on climate change adaptation and are actively engaged in climate action, estimated at 15 successful businesses per regional incubator (4).	Annually (reported in Development Objective (DO) progress section of the GEF PIR)	M&E Officer supported by field officers in four regions	Field officer reports Review of available business plans.
	Project Outcome 1.1: Institutional capacity to plan, implement, and monitor adaptation investments at national and sub-national levels is increased	***Indicator 7:*** Degree to which capacity of institutional actors at national and regional levels to plan, implement, and monitor adaptation investments is enhanced through better data and required policy and regulatory changes *(out of a*	Midterm: Increase of 1 in the capacity score of each key stakeholder group End of project: Increase of	This indicator measured through a capacity rating methodology to be developed at project inception, with ratings out of a maximum of 4: Low capacity = 1; Basic Capacity = 2; Moderate Capacity = 3; Strong Capacity = 4).	Inception, Midterm and end of project	M&E Officer supported by field officers in four regions	Project reports; Surveys

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
		maximum of 4: Low capacity = 1; Basic Capacity = 2; Moderate Capacity = 3; Strong Capacity = 4) – gender disaggregated and disaggregated by level (i.e. regional or local)	at least 2 points on a scale of 1 to 4.				
	Outcome 1.2: **Early Warning System (EWS) for flood and drought preparedness is strengthened at sub-national and community levels**	***Indicator 8:*** Degree to which preparedness for flood and drought at local and regional levels is enhanced through EWS development *(out of a maximum of 4: Low capacity = 1; Basic Capacity = 2; Moderate Capacity = 3; Strong Capacity = 4)* – gender disaggregated and disaggregated by level (i.e. regional or local)	Midterm: Increase of 1 in the capacity score of each key stakeholder group End of project: Increase of at least 2 points on a scale of 1 to 4.	This indicator measured through a capacity rating methodology to be developed at project inception, with ratings out of a maximum of 4: Low capacity = 1; Basic Capacity = 2; Moderate Capacity = 3; Strong Capacity = 4).	Inception, Midterm and end of project	M&E Officer supported by field officers in four regions	Project reports; Surveys
	Outcome 2.1: **Enhanced capacity at local and regional level for water management**	***Indicator 9:*** Degree to which capacity to sustainably manage water of regional and local stakeholders is enhanced– gender disaggregated and disaggregated by	Midterm: Increase of 1 in the capacity score of each key stakeholder group	This indicator measured through a capacity rating methodology to be developed at project inception, with ratings out of a maximum of 4: Low capacity = 1; Basic Capacity = 2; Moderate	Inception, Midterm and end of project	M&E Officer supported by field officers in four regions	Project reports; Surveys

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
		institutional level (i.e. regional or local)	End of project: Increase of at least 2 points on a scale of 1 to 4.	Capacity = 3; Strong Capacity = 4).			
	Outcome 2.2: **Enhanced water access and flood protection through grey and hybrid infrastructure for vulnerable communities in Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil, Tadjdourah, and Obock**	***Indicator 10:*** Number of direct beneficiaries that report feeling more secure about their protection from flooding; as well as access to and use of water resource because of improved access (measured with a sentiment scoring methodology) – gender disaggregated	Midterm: 1000, of which 500 are women End of project: 5000, of which 2,500 are women	This indicator represents the count of individuals reporting feeling more secure about water resources and flood protection. The target represents most individuals present at project sites.	Inception, Midterm and end of project	M&E Officer supported by field officers in four regions	Project reports; Surveys of a representative sample of target beneficiaries.
	Outcome 2.3: **Climate resilience of people and ecosystems is improved through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approaches**	***Indicator 11:*** Number of direct beneficiaries that report feeling more secure about their access to pastures and/or crops because of successful restoration, improved access, and sustainable management (measured with a sentiment scoring	Midterm: 1000 End of project: 3000 *Of which 50% are women*	This indicator represents the count of individuals reporting feeling more secure about access to pastures. The target represents the approximate number of individuals actively involved in pastoralism present at project sites,	Inception, Midterm and end of project	M&E Officer supported by field officers in four regions	Project reports; Surveys of a representative sample of target beneficiaries.

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
		methodology) – gender disaggregated		nomadic and non-nomadic.			
	Outcome 3.1: **Sustainable livelihoods are diversified and MSMEs developed and strengthened through a value-chain approach for enhanced adaptive capacity**	***Indicator 12:*** Number of direct beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender) with at least 15% income gains as a result of targeted local livelihoods and MSME development activities	Midterm: 50 men 125 women End of project target: 150 men 600 women	The indicator counts the number of individuals supported by the project who report increases in income sources and amounts, as it relates to project interventions related to targeted value chains, MSMEs, and livelihoods interventions.	Annually (reported in Development Objective (DO) progress section of the GEF PIR)	M&E Officer supported by field officers in each region	Project reports; Surveys
	Outcome 4.1: **Strengthened knowledge management for enhanced evidence-based decision-making and scaling up of best EbA practices in Djibouti**	***Indicator 13:*** Degree to which project beneficiaries report confidence in understanding of climate risks, vulnerabilities, and adaptation options available to them (data to be disaggregated at institutional level and community level, as well as gender disaggregated, in a representative sample of direct project beneficiaries)	Midterm: An increase of at least 1 on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = very unconfident, 2 = fairly unconfident, 3 = neutral, 4 = fairly confident, and 5 = very confident) End of project: An increase of at least 2 on	5-point Likert scale (1 = very unconfident, 2 = fairly unconfident, 3 = neutral, 4 = fairly confident, and 5 = very confident)	Inception, Midterm and end of project	M&E Officer supported by field officers in four regions	Project reports; Surveys

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
			a 5-point Likert scale Add targets for women				
	Outcome 4.2: **Operationalization of social and environmental safeguards**	***Indicator 14:*** Number of plans, assessments, mechanisms, and procedures developed or updated, including Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP), gender action plan, Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and Grievance Redress Mechanism.	Midterm: 9 End of project: 9	Number of mandatory safeguards documents produced.	Annually (reported in Development Objective (DO) progress section of the GEF PIR)	M&E Officer supported by field officers in four regions Gender and Safeguards Expert	Safeguards documents
	M&E Outcome **Project impacts are monitored and learning is identified and**	***Indicator 15:*** Number of instances where new or ongoing projects reused or adapted previously captured lessons learnt	Midterm: 0 End of project: 1	Evidence of other investment(s) leverage project results to scale up	Annually (reported in Development Objective (DO)	M&E Officer supported by field officers in four regions	Funded project documents

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
	shared for scaling up of results	to design or start a project, program, and/or initiative			progress section of the GEF PIR)		

Monitoring Activity		
	Frequency/Timeframe	**Expected Action**
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 Plans (ESMP), gender action plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and Grievance Redress Mechanism***	ongoing	
Supervision Missions	Annually	
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)	At least annually	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	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNSDCF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders
Independent Mid-Term Review (MTR)	*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* *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*	24 June 2028	• 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)	*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*	22 June 2031	• Ministry for Environment and Sustainable Development, Directorate for Environment and Sustainable Development • Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries, Husbandry and Fisheries Resources

		ensure the effective, efficient and transparent management of public resources for inclusive and equitable development *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*		

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	*$8,500*
M&E required to report on progress made in reaching GEF core indicators and project results included in the project results framework	*$44,400*
Preparation of the annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	*$44,400*
Monitoring of *Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP), gender action plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and Grievance Redress Mechanism*	*$59,200*
Supervision missions	*$82,800*
Learning missions	*$13,000*
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR): *costs associated with conducting the independent review/evaluation to be commissioned by UNDP not the Implementing Partner or PMU.*	*$55,000*
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE): *costs associated with conducting the independent evaluation to be commissioned by UNDP not the Implementing Partner or the PMU.*	*$70,000*
TOTAL indicative COST	*$377,300*

VIII. 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 (DE). 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 DE and more generally within MEDD. Based on findings and recommendations of the HACT assessment, previous and ongoing GEF funded projects, though nationally implemented, receive execution support from UNDP (Annex 2). The Implementer Partner does not manage the funds and UNDP has been providing financial management support including payroll management support to facilitate the execution of the project activities.

During the PPG phase, UNDP used Partner Capacity Assessment Tool to assess the MEDD's capacity. Though the assessment was undertaken to assess the procurement, administration, financial management, and monitoring capacities of the IP, the main focus was on the IP's procedures and risk management during the procurement process. 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 started with the training for the existing MEDD and MEDD implemented GEF project staff in which the staff were trained on the six different modules – Basic introduction to Procurement (principles and methods), Terms of Reference drafting, Contract Management, UNDP risk management in procurement, UNDP Procurement Planning and UNDP Ethics. Following this week-long training, the project staff will sit for CIPS 2 examination. In addition, a firm will be recruited to implement the capacity-building plan of the DESD/MEDD, The Capacity Build Plan, which will be implemented through the contribution of each project.

The integrated PMU will be equipped with a full-fledged team including a **technical team** comprising of civil engineers, technical advisors, livelihood expert, and agropastoral expert, **cross-cutting thematic area experts** such as Gender and Safeguards Expert, Monitoring and Evaluation Expert, Communications and Knowledge Management Expert and **operations team** including Procurement officer, Procurement Assistant, Administration and Finance Officer, Administration and Finance Assistant and Regional coordinators and to implement the Capacity Development Plan. Each project under the Integrated Programme will have its dedicated Project Coordinator 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) with UNDP support as per the request from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, where DE 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. The execution support will be mainly in the area of recruitment of international staff, procurement of international services, processing the payments and providing technical support to prepare terms of reference, the scope of work and bid documents for high-value procurement of services and goods, including civil works. Based on the Capacity Development Plan, the PCAT will be undertaken simultaneously with the MTR to assess the level of UNDP support that needs to be continued to support the IP to fulfill its execution functions.

Project Management Unit (PMU)

DE will also be responsible for the creation of an Integrated PMU (based at DE), where Project Coordinator will be the full time staff in addition to a number of other technical and operational staff recruited on a cost-sharing basis with other project implemented by DE/MEDD. 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 a **technical team** comprising of civil engineers (1 national and 1 international) technical advisor(international advisor) , livelihood expert, and agropastoral expert, **cross-cutting thematic area experts** such as Gender and Safeguards Expert, Monitoring and Evaluation Expert, Communications and Knowledge Management Expert and **operations team** including Procurement officer, Procurement Assistant, Administration and Finance Officer, Administration and Finance Assistant and Regional coordinators. 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/DE 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, support the execution support for the high-value procurements, particularly for preparation of the technical specification and scope of work for the procurement documents, 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 Ministry of Agriculture, 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 IWRM, nature-based solutions, 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, bilateral and multi-lateral 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/DE in accordance with the terms of their agreement with the MEDD/DE.

Project stakeholders and target groups

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

- **Project Steering Committee/Project Board:** Consisting of representatives from MEDD/DE, MAEPE-RH, UNDP CO, as well as representatives from 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. Each region will have beneficiary representatives who will work closely with the PMU, regional authorities, communities and the DE. The role of beneficiary representatives will be composed of local civil society organizations working in the areas of natural resource management, ecosystem restoration, and community empowerment. The names of these civil society orgganizations will be finalized during the Inception Phase. A scoping assessment and mapping will be undertaken during the Inception Phase to select the most appropriate civil society organizations.

- **Technical Committee:** This will be a sub-committee of the project's Steering Committee in which technical institutions related to the water infrastructure, climate smart agriculture practices, land rehabilitation, IWRM, livestock, private sector development and EWS will be represented with the necessary expertise, i.e. representatives of ministries, civil society, 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 Coordinator along with Chief Technical Advisor, supported by the Joint PMU staff, 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. 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 IV and Annex 8.

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.

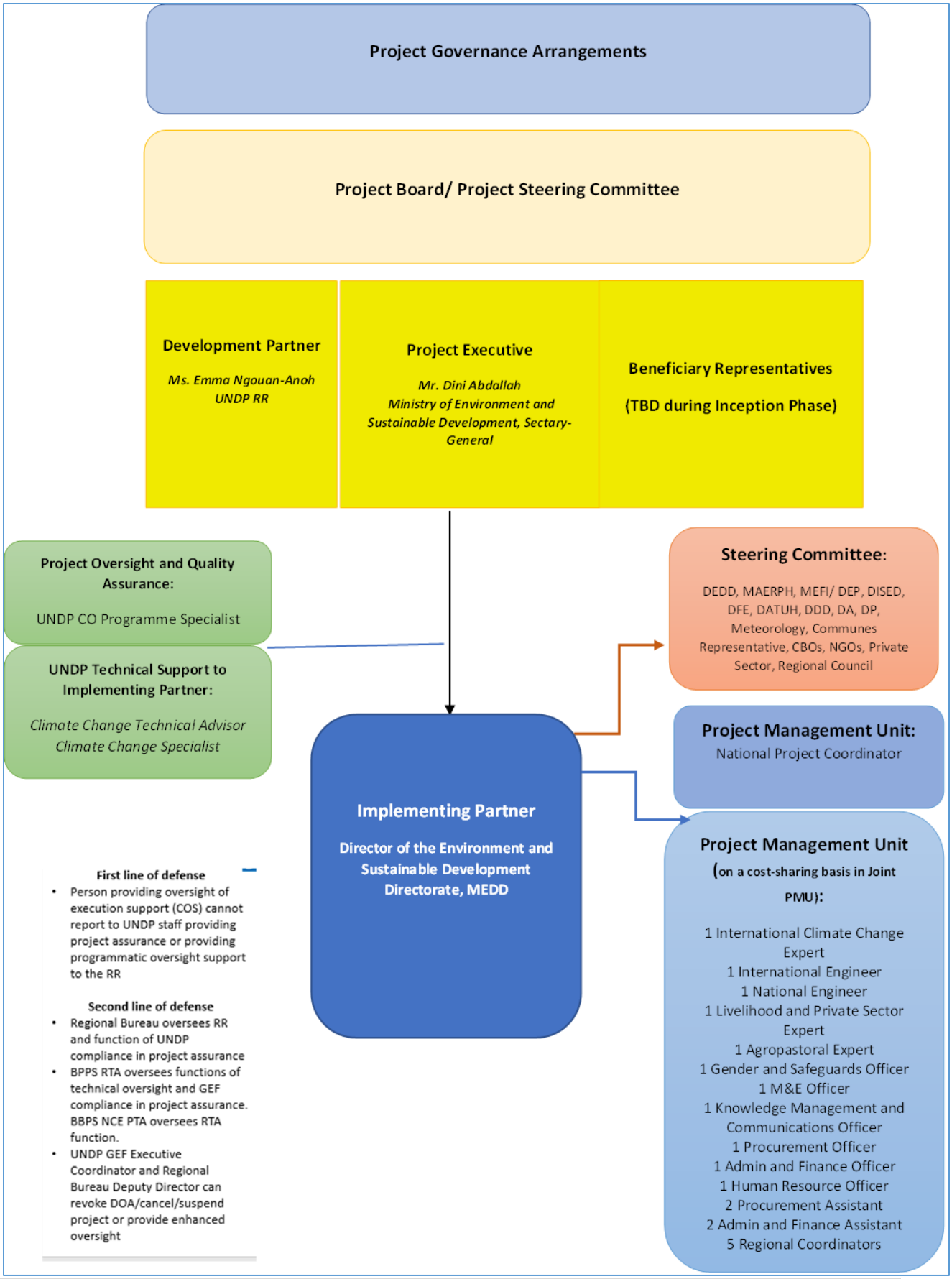
A firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP and charged to the GEF Fee and any support to project execution performed by UNDP (as requested by and agreed

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.

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.

Figure 6 Project Management Arrangement Scheme

(*see the figure in the next page)*


Project Governance Arrangements
Project Board/ Project Steering Committee
Development Partner
Ms. Emma Ngouan-Anoh
UNDP RR
Project Executive
Mr. Dini Abdallah
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Sectary-General
Beneficiary Representatives
(TBD during Inception Phase)
Project Oversight and Quality Assurance:
UNDP CO Programme Specialist
UNDP Technical Support to Implementing Partner:
Climate Change Technical Advisor
Climate Change Specialist
Steering Committee:
DEDD, MAERPH, MEFI/ DEP, DISED, DFE, DATUH, DDD, DA, DP, Meteorology, Communes Representative, CBOs, NGOs, Private Sector, Regional Council
Project Management Unit:
National Project Coordinator
Implementing Partner
Director of the Environment and Sustainable Development Directorate, MEDD
Project Management Unit
(on a cost-sharing basis in Joint PMU):
1 International Climate Change Expert
1 International Engineer
1 National Engineer
1 Livelihood and Private Sector Expert
1 Agropastoral Expert
1 Gender and Safeguards Officer
1 M&E Officer
1 Knowledge Management and Communications Officer
1 Procurement Officer
1 Admin and Finance Officer
1 Human Resource Officer
2 Procurement Assistant
2 Admin and Finance Assistant
5 Regional Coordinators
First line of defense
Person providing oversight of execution support (COS) cannot report to UNDP staff providing project assurance or providing programmatic oversight support to the RR
Second line of defense
Regional Bureau oversees RR and function of UNDP compliance in project assurance
BPPS RTA oversees functions of technical oversight and GEF compliance in project assurance. BBPS NCE PTA oversees RTA function.
UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator and Regional Bureau Deputy Director can revoke DOA/cancel/suspend project or provide enhanced oversight

UNDP project support

The Implementing Partner and GEF OFP have requested UNDP to provide support services in the amount of USD$ $632,054 for the full duration of the project, and the GEF has agreed for UNDP to provide such execution support services provided however that such costs will not be charged to the project budget but will be fully covered by non-GEF resources. The execution support services – whether financed from the project budget or other sources - have been set out in detail and agreed between UNDP Country Office and the Implementing Partner in a Letter of Agreement (LOA). This LOA is attached to this Project Document.

In line with the GEF Secretariat's guidance to internalize execution costs, the charges for such services, totaling USD $632,054 , have been reallocated to strengthen the Project Management Unit (PMU). The reallocated resources will be used to bolster PMU capacities in procurement, financial management, and human resources management. These capacities are critical to address fiduciary risks identified by the HACT and PCAT assessments. The HACT and PCAT have highlighted the high fiduciary risks of the IP and suggested robust capacity building interventions to strengthen Implementing Partner's capacity across procurement, financial management, administration and human resource management functions throughout the implementation. UNDP will continue to support the project through technical advisory services and on-the-job training for PMU staff as part of the Capacity Development Plan, ensuring sustainable enhancement of the Implementing Partner's execution capabilities.

The revised approach emphasizes building the Implementing Partner's capacity for execution, reducing dependency on UNDP support over time while aligning with the UNDP Support Services to National Implementation guidelines (https://popp.undp.org/document/undp-support-services-national-implementation-nim). This approach ensures the independence required by the GEF and complies with UNDP's Internal Control Framework.

To ensure the strict independence required by the GEF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services will be delivered independent from the GEF-specific oversight and quality assurance services.

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 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 Responsibilities 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 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 Coordinator's tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the Project Coordinator'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 Coordinator 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: Mr. Dini Abdallah Omar Secretary General Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development.
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. Each region will have beneficiary representatives who will work closely with the PMU, regional authorities, communities and the DE. The role of beneficiary representatives will be composed of local civil society organizations working in the areas of natural resource management, ecosystem restoration, and community empowerment. The names of these civil society orgganizations will be finalized during the Inception Phase. A scoping assessment and mapping will be undertaken during the Inception Phase to select the most appropriate civil society organizations.
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(s) is/are: Mme. 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 Coordinator. 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, UNDP Programme Specialist.

c) **Project Management – Execution of the Project:** The International Climate Change (CCA) Expert and the Project Coordinator (PC) are the senior most representative 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 Coordinator 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 National Project Director (Director of Environment Directorate) who will be the key decision-making authority of the project and International CCA Expert along with Project Coordinator (hired by the project), who will be under the direct supervision of the National Project Director to coordinate the day-to-day activities of the project. The NPD will be ultimately responsible for ensuring all deliverables are met and all reporting is turned into the donor and all other necessary parties. The International CCA Expert and PC will be responsible for writing the terms of reference (ToR) for the consultants with technical support from the Chief Technical Advisor and the respective thematic experts of the PMU. The NPD will be responsible for reviewing and approving all the ToRs, scope of work and specifications for the consultants and service providers, and also supervise the management of the contracts with support from the Procurement Officer. In addition, the NPD will provide final approval and oversight on all budget changes and supervise the Administration and Finance Officer.

Based on the Capacity Development Plan developed during the PIF stage and agreed with the IP, the project will have a Joint PMU staffed with a number of technical and operations staff on cost-sharing basis with other GEF and GCF funded projects implemented by the IP. The joint PMU staff will include:

a) International Climate Change Expert: The International CCA Expert will be based in the MEDD and will provide technical guidance to ensure smooth implementation of the project activities. The International CCA Expert will have expertise in nature-based solutions, ecosystem based adaptation and climate-proofing of the water infrastructure. The International CCA Expert will be hired for initial three years and then the position will be gradually nationalized with a systematic handover process to ensure smooth transition, and capacity building elements of the national technical staff of the PMU..
b) International and National Civil Engineers: An **international civil engineer** with a proven track record of designing, constructing and supervising climate-resilient water infrastructure aligned with national and international civil works standards for arid and semi-arid areas. International Civil Engineer will be recruited to initiate and build a strong foundation of this new line of work for Djibouti under the overall guidance of NPD and UNDP Senior Management. The position will be gradually replaced by the **national civil engineer** after the MTR. The national engineer will receive training from the international engineer on the specific aspects of the climate proofing and constructing climate resilient water infrastructure and combining the bio-engineering along with nature-based solutions to reinforce the effectiveness of the infrastructure.
c) Livelihood Expert and agropastoral experts will guide and lead the thematic areas, mainly the component 3, leading to the development of value-chain based livelihood options for the local communities and the urban hubs. These value-chains will be mainly comprised of climate-resilient green economy sector interventions, that will involve optimization of the private sector engagement. These positions will be based in the PMU and will report to the Project Coordinator and NPD.
d) Gender and Safeguards Officer: The project is GEN 2 project which contributes significantly to the gender-responsive climate change adaptation measures at all levels of governance. The Gender and Safeguards Officer will work across the thematic areas and across the components to ensure that the gender is well integrated into the activities and the safeguards components are addressed adequately throughout the

project. It is especially important considering the nature and scale of interventions under the Component 2.

e) Monitoring and Evaluation Officer: 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.

f) Regional Coordinators: Each region will have one Regional Coordinator stationed in their respective region. The main function of the Regional Coordinator will be to facilitate the stakeholder engagement, liaise with the beneficiaries, support the PMU missions, facilitate the monitoring and evaluation processes, and support the implementation of the activities in their respective region.

The primary PMU representatives attending board meetings are: Director of the Environment and Directorate and the International CCA Expert along with the PC hired by the project. Depending upon the agenda of the board meeting, the key technical staff of the PMU, mainly the Engineers, may join the meetings.

IX. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is USD 21,076,147. This is financed through a GEF grant of USD 3,138,997 and an LDCF grant of USD 17,937,150 administered by UNDP. 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 (USD)	Included in project results?	If yes, list the relevant outputs
Recipient Country Government (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development - MEDD)	In-kind (recurrent expenditures)	3,600,000	Yes	1.1.1 ; 1.1.2; 2.1.1 4.1.1; 4.1.2; 4.2.1 and M&E
UNDP	In-kind (recurrent expenditures)	33,448,000	Yes	All the Outputs
World Bank	In-kind (recurrent expenditures)	43,500,000	No	1.1.2; 2.1.1; 2.2.3; 2.3.1; 2.3.2; 3.1.1; 3.1.2 ; 3.1.3; 4.1.2
IFAD	In kind (recurrent expenditures)	14,650,000	No	1.1.2; 2.1.1; 2.2.2; 2.2.3; 2.3.1; 2.3.2; 3.1.3; 4.1.1; 4.1.2
TOTAL		**95,198,000**		

Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP POPP, the project board may agree with the Project Coordinator 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 Coordinator can operate without intervention from the project board. Restrictions apply as follows:

Should the following deviations occur, the Project Coordinator/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.

UNDP is not in a position to increase the total budget above the amount approved by the donor, therefore any over-expenditure would have to be absorbed from non-GEF resources by the Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity)

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[123]. 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.

[123] See https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default.

X. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Quantum Business Unit	UNDP-DJI10		
Quantum Project ID:	1002717	Quantum Project Title:	*PIMS-9692-Sustainable management of water and rangeland resources*
Quantum Award ID:	1274898	Quantum Award Title:	*9692 Enhanced climate resilience of rural communities Djibouti*
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	9692		
Implementing Partner	*Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development*		

Quantum Outcome (GEF Component)	Quantum Output (GEF Component)	Quantum Activity (GEF Component)	Quantum Responsible Party (UNDP, IP, or Responsible Party)	Quantum Fund ID	Quantum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	Amount Year 2025 (USD)	Amount Year 2026 (USD)	Amount Year 2027 (USD)	Amount Year 2028 (USD)	Amount Year 2029 (USD)	Amount Year 2030 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note: *(reference as number, not as letter)*
Component 1. Enabling environment for climate change adaptation in Djibouti	Outcome 1.1 Institutional capacity to plan, implement, and monitor adaptation investments at national and sub-national levels is increased	Output 1.1.1 Institutional capacity to plan, implement, and monitor adaptation investments at national and sub-national levels is increased	MEDD	62160	LDCF	71200	International Consultants	63,000.00	28,000.00	-	-	-	-	91,000.00	1
				62160		71300	National Consultants	60,000.00	60,000.00	42,000.00	-	-	-	162,000.00	2
				62160		71600	Travel	15,000.00	20,000.00	15,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	74,000.00	3
				62160		71400	Contractual Services - Individual	68,568.00						68,568.00	4
				62160		72300	Materials & Goods	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	12,000.00	5
				62160		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	-	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00		56,000.00	6
			Total Responsible Party											463,568.00	
		Total Output 1.1.1						**208,568.00**	**124,000.00**	**73,000.00**	**24,000.00**	**24,000.00**	**10,000.00**	**463,568.00**	
	Total Outcome 1.1							**208,568.00**	**124,000.00**	**73,000.00**	**24,000.00**	**24,000.00**	**10,000.00**	**463,568.00**	
	Outcome 1.2: Early Warning System (EWS) for flood and drought preparedness is strengthened at sub-national and community levels	Output1.2.1: Early Warning System (EWS) for flood and drought preparedness is strengthened at sub-national and community levels	MEDD	62160	LDCF	71200	International Consultants	31,500.00	52,500.00	21,000.00	-	-	-	105,000.00	7
				62160		71300	National Consultants	16,500.00	28,500.00	7,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	57,000.00	8
				62160		71600	Travel	14,000.00	14,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	44,000.00	9
				62160		72300	Materials & Goods	-	214,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	-	-	222,000.00	10
				62160		72100	Contractual Services-Companies			125,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	500,000.00	11
				62160		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer		40,000.00	60,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	220,000.00	12
			Total Responsible Party											1,148,000.00	
		Total Output 1.2.1						**62,000.00**	**349,000.00**	**221,500.00**	**174,500.00**	**170,500.00**	**170,500.00**	**1,148,000.00**	
	Total Outcome 1.2							**62,000.00**	**349,000.00**	**221,500.00**	**174,500.00**	**170,500.00**	**170,500.00**	**1,148,000.00**	
Total Component 1								**270,568.00**	**473,000.00**	**294,500.00**	**198,500.00**	**194,500.00**	**180,500.00**	**1,611,568.00**	
Component 2. Enhancing water and land resource management for improving water security and climate	Outcome 2.1 Enhanced capacity at local and regional level for	Output 2.1.1 Enhanced capacity at local and regional level for water management.	MEDD	62160	LDCF	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	0.00	137,136.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	137,136.00	13
				62160		71200	International Consultants	0.00	21,000.00	14,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35,000.00	14

resilience of rural communities	water management.			62160		71300	National Consultants	0.00	9,000.00	15,000.00	33,000.00	0.00	0.00	57,000.00	15
				62160		72300	Materials & Goods	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00	15,000.00	16
				62160		71600	Travel	0.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	54,000.00	17
			Total Responsible Party											298,136.00	
		Total Output 2.1.1						**0.00**	**187,136.00**	**49,000.00**	**41,000.00**	**13,000.00**	**8,000.00**	**298,136.00**	
Total Outcome 2.1								**0.00**	**187,136.00**	**49,000.00**	**41,000.00**	**13,000.00**	**8,000.00**	**298,136.00**	
Outcome 2.2 Enhanced water access and flood protection through grey and hybrid infrastructure for vulnerable communities in Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil, Tadjdourah, and Obock	Output 2.2.1 Enhanced water access and flood protection through grey and hybrid infrastructure for vulnerable communities in Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil, Tadjdourah, and Obock	MEDD	62160	LDCF	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	15,000	157,260	294,396	157,260	30,000	0	653,916	18
			62160		71600	Travel	12,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	96,000.00	19
			62160		72100	Contractual Services-Companies	0	450,000	3,022,512	3,120,710	3,022,514	2,823,988	12,439,722	20
			62000	GEFTF	72100	Contractual Services - Companies	0.00	0.00	264,300	264,299	264,299	102,825	895,723	21
		Total Responsible Party											14,085,361.00	
		Total Output 2.2.1						**27,000**	**625,260**	**3,599,208**	**3,558,269**	**3,332,811**	**2,942,813**	**14,085,361.00**	
Total Outcome 2.2								**27,000**	**625,260**	**3,599,208**	**3,558,269**	**3,332,811**	**2,942,813**	**14,085,361.00**	
Outcome 2.3 Climate resilience of people and ecosystems is improved through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approaches.	Output 2.3.1. Climate resilience of people and ecosystems is improved through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approaches.	MEDD	62160	LDCF	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	40,800.00	81,600.00	24,000.00	12,000.00	0.00	0.00	158,400.00	22
			62160		72200	Equipment and Furniture	0.00	180,000.00	180,000.00	180,000.00	180,000.00	180,000.00	900,000.00	23
			62160		72300	Materials & Goods		23,713.00	23,713.00	23,713.00	23,713.00	24,504.00	119,356.00	24
		Total Responsible Party											1,177,756.00	
		Total Output 2.3.1						**40,800.00**	**285,313.00**	**227,713.00**	**215,713.00**	**203,713.00**	**204,504.00**	**1,177,756.00**	
	Output 2.3.1. Climate resilience of people and ecosystems is improved through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approaches.	MEDD	62000	GEFTF	71200	International Consultants	14,000.00	35,000.00	21,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70,000.00	25
			62000		71300	National Consultants	4,500.00	21,000.00	9,000.00	12,000.00	14,000.00	8,000.00	68,500.00	26
			62000		71400	Contractual Services - Individual	0.00	0.00	57,600.00	40,800.00	24,000.00	0.00	122,400.00	27
			62000		71600	Travel	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	36,000.00	28
			62000		72200	Equipment and Furniture	0.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00	29
		Total Responsible Party											396,900.00	
		Total Output 2.3.2						**27,500**	**115,000**	**146,600**	**55,800**	**41,000**	**11,000**	**396,900.00**	
	Total Outcome 2.3							**68,300**	**400,313**	**374,313**	**271,513**	**244,713**	**215,504**	**1,574,656.00**	
Total Component 2								**95,300**	**1,212,709**	**4,022,521**	**3,870,782**	**3,590,524**	**3,166,317**	**15,958,153.00**	
Component 3. Developing sustainable livelihoods to improve food security and adaptive capacity of rural communities in Djibouti	Outcome 3.1 Sustainable livelihoods are diversified and MSMEs developed and strengthened through a value-chain approach for enhanced adaptive capacity	Output 3.1.1 Sustainable livelihoods are diversified and MSMEs developed and strengthened through a value-chain approach for enhanced adaptive capacity	MEDD	62160	LDCF	71300	National Consultants	0.00	13,500.00	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00	43,500.00	30
				62160		71600	Travel	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	24,000.00	31
				62160		72100	Contractual Services-Companies	28,000.00	48,000.00	109,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	335,000.00	32
				62160		71400	Contractual Services - Individual	6,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	28,800.00	57,600.00	0.00	140,400.00	33
				62160		72500	Supplies	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	2,742	52,742.00	34
			Total Responsible Party							.				595,642.00	
			Total Output 3.1.1					**49,000.00**	**100,500.00**	**148,000.00**	**91,800.00**	**150,600.00**	**55,742.00**	**595,642.00**	

		Output 3.1.1 Sustainable livelihoods are diversified and MSMEs developed and strengthened through a value-chain approach for enhanced adaptive capacity	MEDD	62000	GEFTF	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	8,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	0.00	0.00	80,000.00	35
				62000		71300	National Consultants	3,000.00	27,000.00	37,500.00		0.00	0.00	67,500.00	36
				62000		72800	IT Equipment	32,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32,500.00	37
				62000		72600	Grants	0.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	248,050.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	648,050.00	38
			Total Responsible Party											828,050.00	
		Total Output 3.1.1						**43,500.00**	**151,000.00**	**161,500.00**	**272,050.00**	**100,000.00**	**100,000.00**	**828,050.00**	
	Total Outcome 3.1							**92,500.00**	**251,500.00**	**309,500.00**	**363,850.00**	**250,600.00**	**155,742.00**	**1,423,692.00**	
Total Component 3								**92,500.00**	**251,500.00**	**309,500.00**	**363,850.00**	**250,600.00**	**155,742.00**	**1,423,692.00**	
Component 4. Knowledge management and Safeguards	Outcome 4.1 Strengthened knowledge management for enhanced evidence-based decision-making and scaling up of best EbA practices in Djibouti	Output 4.1.1 Strengthened knowledge management for enhanced evidence-based decision-making and scaling up of best EbA practices in Djibouti	MEDD	62000	GEFTF	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	12,000.00	12,000.00	14,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	54,000.00	128,000.00	39
				62000		72100	Contractual Services-Companies	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	40
				62000		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	0.00	50,000.00	0.00	60,000.00	30,000.00	25,000.00	165,000.00	41
			Total Responsible Party											323,000.00	
		Total Output 4.1.1						**42,000.00**	**62,000.00**	**14,000.00**	**78,000.00**	**48,000.00**	**79,000.00**	**323,000.00**	
	Total Outcome 4.1							**42,000.00**	**62,000.00**	**14,000.00**	**78,000.00**	**48,000.00**	**79,000.00**	**323,000.00**	
	Outcome 4.2 Operationalization of Environmental and Social Safeguards	Output 4.2.1 Environmental and Social Safeguards Management is developed and operationalized	MEDD	62000	GEFTF	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	30,000.00	12,500.00	0.00	0.00	24,000.00	2,000.00	68,500.00	42
				62000		71200	International Consultants	14,000.00	21,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35,000.00	43
				62000		71300	National Consultants	13,500.00	13,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27,000.00	44
				62000		71600	Travel	13,500.00	39,700.00	39,700.00	39,700.00	39,700.00	39,700.00	212,000.00	45
				62000		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	10,685.00	17,685.00	4,685.00	1,685.00	1,685.00	1,685.00	38,110.00	46
			Total Responsible Party											380,610.00	
		Total Output 4.2.1						**81,685.00**	**104,385.00**	**44,385.00**	**41,385.00**	**65,385.00**	**43,385.00**	**380,610.00**	
	Total Outcome 4.2							**81,685.00**	**104,385.00**	**44,385.00**	**41,385.00**	**65,385.00**	**43,385.00**	**380,610.00**	
Total Component 4								**123,685.00**	**166,385.00**	**58,385.00**	**119,385.00**	**113,385.00**	**122,385.00**	**703,610.00**	
Total Programme Budget								**650,621.00**	**2,113,470.00**	**4,664,782.00**	**4,494,196.00**	**4,149,010.00**	**3,624,944.00**	**19,697,023.00**	
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	*M&E (as per Table B of the CEO Endorsement Request)*	*M&E (as per Table B of the CEO Endorsement Request)*	MEDD	62160	*LCDF*	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	0.00	16,000.00	24,000.00	48,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	136,000.00	47
				62160		71200	International Consultants	0.00	0.00	35,000.00	0.00	0.00	45,000.00	80,000.00	48
				62160		71300	National Consultants	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00	0.00	25,000.00	45,000.00	49
				62160		71600	Travel	13,800.00	13,800.00	13,800.00	13,800.00	13,800.00	13,800.00	82,800.00	50
				62160		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	8,500.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	8,000.00	21,500.00	51
				62000	GEFTF	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	52
			Total Responsible Party …											377,300.00	
Total M&E								**22,300.00**	**29,800.00**	**97,800.00**	**61,800.00**	**37,800.00**	**127,800.00**	**377,300.00**	
Project Management Cost (PMC)	*PMC*	*PMC*	MEDD	62160	*LCDF*	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	86,884.00	146,544.00	176,544.00	176,544.00	176,544.00	67,524.00	830,584.00	53
				62160		74100	Professional Services	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	30,000.00	54
				62000	GEFTF	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	14,160.00	22,320.00	22,320.00	22,320.00	22,320.00	11,160.00	114,600.00	55
				62000		73100	Rental of Premises	4,440.00	4,440.00	4,440.00	4,440.00	4,440.00	4,440.00	26,640.00	56
			Total Responsible Party …											1,001,824.00	

Total Project Management Cost	**110,484.00**	**178,304.00**	**208,304.00**	**208,304.00**	**208,304.00**	**88,124.00**	**1,001,824.00**
PMC LDCF	91,884.00	151,544.00	181,544.00	181,544.00	181,544.00	72,524.00	860,584.00
PMC GEFTF	18,600.00	26,760.00	26,760.00	26,760.00	26,760.00	15,600.00	141,240.00
LDCF Sub Total	501,552	1,852,553	4,333,466	4,084,327	3,849,669	3,477,058	18,098,624
GEFTF Sub Total	213,285	459,145	657,545	738,294	545,444	368,810	2,977,523
Total Project Grant	**714,837**	**2,311,698**	**4,991,010**	**4,822,621**	**4,395,113**	**3,840,868**	**21,076,147**

Budget Notes

Budget Note No.	Budget Note (Description)
Component 1. Enabling environment for climate change adaptation in Djibouti	
Outcome 1.1 Institutional capacity to plan, implement, and monitor adaptation investments at national and sub-national levels is increased	
1	1 International consultant on climate adaptation and risk assessment for 80 days @USD700/day = USD 56,000 1 International expert on policy revisions and capacity development for 50 days per year @700/day = USD 35,000 **Total= USD 91,000**
2	1 National consultant on climate risk assessment for 80 days @USD300/day = USD 24,000 1 National consultant on policy review for 80 days @USD300/day = USD 24,000 1 National consultant to update and draft revised integrated landscape management policy for 80 days @USD300/day = USD 24,000 2 National consultants to develop training manuals and deliver training for the capacity development of the policymakers and local authorities on integrated landscape management policy implementation and nature-based solutions policy implementation for 80 days @USD 300/day = USD 48,000 1 National consultant on public finance and investments for 70 days @USD 300/day = USD 21,000 1 National consultant on private sector investment for nature-based solutions for 70 days @USD 300/day = USD 21,000 **Total = USD 162,000**
3	Travel for International consultant on climate risk assessment @USD5,000/trip for two trips, inclusive of DSA and air flight tickets Travel for international policy expert @USD5000/trip for two trips, inclusive of DSA and air flight tickets, USD 5,000 x 2= USD 10,000 Travel for national consultants @ USD 1,000/consultant for six national consultants = USD 1,000x 6= USD 6,000 Travel for the PMU staff to the project sites @USD 2,000/trip for a team of three staff/quarter in one year = USD 2,000x 4x6= USD 48,000 **Total = USD 74,000**
4	International Climate Change Adaptation Expert to lead the Component 1 and support international engineer in Component 2 on the nature-based solutions@11,428 USD month for 6 months in Y1 (LDCF) **Total = USD 68,568**
5	Fuel cost for the field missions for the PMU staff including the Regional Coordinators to visit the project sites in the localities **Total = USD12,000**
6	4 training workshops per year for 4 years of TWG for policy review and capacity-building @USD 3,500/meeting **Total=USD 56,000**
Outcome 1.2: Early Warning System (EWS) for flood and drought preparedness is strengthened at sub-national and community level	
7	1 International consultant to develop Community-based EWS mechanism for 50 days @$700/day = $ 35,000 1 International consultant to support institutionalization of gender-responsive EWS units for flood and drought preparedness in four regions for 100 days @$700/day = $70,000 **Total: USD 105,000**
8	1 National EWS consultants to develop capacity needs and gap assessment and build the capacity of community-based EWS focal points at the human resource and institutional level for 95 days @$300/day = $28,500 1 National EWS consultant to support international EWS consultant in setting up and operationalization of regional-level EWS units in four regions for 95 days @$300/day = $28,500 **Total = USD 57,000**
9	Travel for National consultant on EWS @USD1000/trip for 2 trips per year over 6 years = USD 24,000 Travel for International consultant on EWS @USD5000/trip for 4 trips, inclusive of DSA and air flight tickets = USD 20,000 **Total = USD 44,000**
10	6 local solar-powered weather and hydrological monitoring stations @USD 35,000 per site (6 sites) = USD 210,000 Fuel cost for the field missions Fuel cost for the field missions for the PMU staff, including the Regional Coordinators to visit the project sites in the localities = USD 12,000 **Total = USD 222, 000**
11	Contract for recruiting a firm to undertake implementation of EWS infrastructure at local and regional levels **Total =USD 500,000**
12	Bi-annual disaster response simulation exercises at regional and local levels (10 trainings per year for 5 years) @USD 4000 per training including the logistical costs (travel, space rental, DSA, fuel costs) = USD 200,000 4 Regional level training to the EWS managers and operators based on the Capacity Development Plan @USD 5000/training = USD 20,000 **Total= USD 220,000**
Component 2. Enhancing water and land resource management for improving water security and climate resilience of rural communities	
Outcome 2.1 Enhanced capacity at local and regional level for water management.	
13	International Climate Change Adaptation Expert to lead the Component 1 and support international engineer in Component 2 on the nature-based solutions for 12 months Y2 – LDCF **Total = USD 137,136**
14	1 International consultant on local water governance for 50 days @USD700/day **Total: USD 35,000**
15	1 National consultant on local water governance for 90 days @USD300/day = USD 27,000 1 National consultant for climate change adaptation for 100 days @ USD300/day = USD 30,000 **Total: USD 57,000**
16	Fuel cost for the field missions for the PMU staff including the Regional Coordinators to visit the project sites in the localities **Total = USD15,000**
17	Travel for International consultant on local water governance @USD 5,000/trip for 2 trips, inclusive of DSA and air flight tickets = USD 10,000 Travel for National consultant on local water governance @USD1,000/trip for 4 trips = USD 4,000 Travel for the PMU staff to the project sites @USD 2,000/trip for a team of three staff/quarter in one year for 5 years = USD 40,000 **Total: 54,000**
Outcome 2.2 Enhanced water access and flood protection through grey and hybrid infrastructure for vulnerable communities in Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil, Tadjdourah, and Obock	
18	International Engineer IPSA-11 @USD10,605/month for 36 months spread over 6 years = USD 381,780 National Engineer @USD2500/month for 54 months (LDCF) for Y1-Y5= USD 135,000 International Climate Change Adaptation Expert to lead the Component 1 (Outcome 1) and support international engineer in Component 2 on the nature-based solutions for 12 months in Y3- LDCF = USD 11,428*12=USD 137,136 **Total: USD 653,916**
19	Travel for the PMU staff, particularly the International and National engineers to conduct the assessments and validate the engineering design for the infrastructures for each site @USD 3,000/trip in one year spread over 6 years **Total: USD 96,000**
20	Company to implement sustainable groundwater access points construction and repairs @**$1,080,000** Consulting firm to undertake preliminary studies and develop technical specifications for sustainable groundwater access points construction and repairs @$**150,000** Construction company for micro dams and underground storage tanks construction and repairs @**$6,071,511** Consulting firm to a) undertake preliminary studies and develop technical specifications for micro dams and underground storage tanks construction and repairs and b) preliminary studies and develop technical specifications for flood and erosion control infrastructure construction and repairs **@$300,000**

	Construction Company for flood and erosion control infrastructure construction and repairs @$**4,638,211** Engineering Company for quality assurance on the civil works and certify completion of all climate-resilient infrastructure **$200,000** **Total: USD 12,439,722**
21	Construction company for flood and erosion control infrastructure construction and repairs (GEFTF) = **USD 895,723** **Total: USD 895,723**
Outcome 2.3 Climate resilience of people and ecosystems is improved through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approaches.	
22	4 Regional Field Officer @USD1200/month for 18 months for Y1-2 = USD 86,400 Agropastoral Expert @USD2000/month for 36 months Y1-4= USD 72,000 **Total: USD 158,400**
23	Materials and equipment for rangelands and cropland restoration activities (e.g. fencing; shovels; nurseries) **Total: USD 900,000**
24	Inputs (e.g. seeds) for rangelands and cropland restoration activities **Total: USD 119,356**
25	International consultant on Participatory Rangeland management for 100 days @USD700/day **Total: USD 70,000**
26	National Consultant to work alongside international consultant on Rangeland Management for 95 days @USD300/day = USD 28,500 National EbA Consultant for 100 days in Y4-Y6 @USD400/day= 40,000 **Total: USD 68,500**
27	4 Regional Field Officer @USD1200/month for 18 months – Y3-4= USD 86,400 Agropastoral Expert @USD2000/month for 18 months (12 months in Y3 and 6 months in Y4)= USD 2000*18=USD 36,000 **Total: USD 122,400**
28	Travel for an International consultant on Participatory Rangeland management @USD5,000/trip (inclusive of DSA and flight tickets) for 3 trips= USD 15,000 Travel for a national consultant on Participatory Rangeland management @USD 1,000/trip (inclusive of DSA and flight tickets) for 3 missions= USD 3,000 Travel for PMU Staff, particularly the Agropastoral Expert and Gender and Safeguards Expert @ 1,500/trip/semester for six years = USD 18,000 **Total: USD 36,000**
29	Materials and equipment for rangelands and cropland health monitoring digitization @USD 100,000 **Total: USD 100,000**
Component 3. Developing sustainable livelihoods to improve food security and adaptive capacity of rural communities in Djibouti	
Outcome 3.1 Sustainable livelihoods are diversified and MSMEs developed and strengthened through a value-chain approach for enhanced adaptive capacity	
30	1 National Livelihood Expert on value chain and enterprise development for 90 days @ USD 300/day shared equally between LDCF (BN 30) and GEFTF (BN36) = USD 13,500 1 National Green Economy Consultant to work alongside Livelihood expert to support green MSMEs and green enterprise development @USD 300/day for 100 days =USD 30,000 **Total: USD 43,500**
31	Travel for National livelihoods expert @USD1,000/trip for 2 trips to 6 sites per year for Y1, Y2, and Y3 = USD 6,000 Travel for PMU Staff, particularly Livelihood and Private Sector Expert @USD1,500/trip for 2 trips to six sites per year for 6 years = USD 18,000 **Total: USD 24,000**
32	Consulting firm to undertake Market development studies for multiple MSMEs and value chains @USD 28,000 Consulting firm to develop access to market and branding strategy for multiple MSMEs and value chains @USD 28,000 Consulting firm to develop an awareness campaign and community engagement plan to launch a value-chain-based enterprise development programme for multiple MSMEs and value chains @USD 20,000 Consulting firm to develop and deliver enterprise development training for multiple MSMEs and value chains based on the needs assessment report @USD 28,000 Consulting firm to develop financing models for multiple MSMEs and value chains alongside public finance experts on the Green Economy @USD 28,000 Consulting firm to develop criteria and facilitate implementation of a performance-based grant mechanism @USD 25,000 Consulting firm to design incubation services and develop SOPs for MSMEs @USD 28,000 Consulting firm to develop and operate incubation services for MSMEs in each region in collaboration with the Centre for Leadership and Entrepreneurship @USD 150,000 **Total: USD 335,000**
33	Gender and Safeguards Expert (PMU) - cost sharing ; @USD2,000/month for 27 months spread between Y1-Y3 (LDCF) = $54,000. 4 Regional Field Officer @USD1200/month for 18 months Y4-Y5= USD 86,400 **Total: USD 140,400**
34	Office supplies PMU for 6 years LDCF = 52,742 **Total: 52,742**
35	Livelihood Expert @USD2000/month for 40 months on cost sharing basis in the Joint PMU=USD 80,000 **Total: USD 80,000**
36	National Expert on Enterprise Development for 90 days @USD 300/day= USD 27,000 National Expert on Access to Finance for 90 days @ USD 300/day = USD 27,000 National Livelihood Expert on value chain and enterprise development for 90 days @ USD 300/day split equally to LDCF (BN 30) and GEFTF (BN36)= USD 13,500 **Total: USD 67,500**
37	IT equipment PMU @USD 1,500/unit for 15 units for PMU staff- USD 22,500 Common use IT equipment @USD 10,000 (GEF TF) = USD 10,000 **Total: 32,500**
38	Performance-based low-value grants for local NGOs to develop and implement training and local climate-resilient livelihoods development (e.g., poultry production, apiculture). **Total: USD 648,050**
Component 4. Knowledge management and Safeguards	
Outcome 4.1 Strengthened knowledge management for enhanced evidence-based decision-making and scaling up of best EbA practices in Djibouti	
39	Project Coordinator @USD2500/month for 12 months (GEFTF) in Y6= USD 2500*12=USD 30,000

	KM and Communications Officer (PMU - Component 4) - cost sharing; @USD2,000/month for 49 months GEFTF spread across Y1-Y6 contributing to both Output 4.1.1 and Output 4.1.2=USD 98,000 **Total: USD 128,000**
40	Consulting firm to upgrade knowledge management platform alongside the PMU staff – Knowledge Management and Communications Officer @USD30,000 **Total: USD 30,000**
41	3 national, 12 regional, and 18 community level knowledge sharing events @USD 5,000 per event = USD 165,000 **Total: USD 165,000**
Outcome 4.2 Operationalization of Environmental and Social Safeguards	
42	Project Coordinator @USD2500/month for 17 months (GEFTF) in Y1-2= USD 42,500 Gender and Safeguards Expert (PMU) - cost sharing ; @USD2,000/month for 13 months Y5-6 = $26,000 **Total: USD 68,500**
43	International Safeguards expert (develop ESIAs and SESA, develop ESMPs and other plans) for 50 days @USD700/day **Total: 35,000**
44	National Safeguards Consultants to support the ESIA, SESA, develop ESMPs, in Y1 and Y2 for 90 days @ USD 300/day **Total: USD 27,000**
45	Travel for International Safeguards expert for ESIA and SESA and other plans @USD10,000/trip for one trip = USD 10,000 Travel for national Safeguards consultant for ESIA, SESA, and other plans preparation @2,000/trip for one trip = USD 2,000 Travel for PMU staff, particularly Gender and Safeguards Officer, Project Coordinator @ USD 1,500/trip/year for 6 years = USD 9,000 Travel budget for the inter-ministerial ESIA reporting and compliance monitoring control team to the sites to undertake inspection, stakeholder engagement and address grievances if any as per the national ESIA regulations @ USD 38,200/year for 5 years = USD 191,000 **Total 212,000**
46	5 ESMPs trainings, workshops during project implementation @USD4,000/training & workshops = USD 20,000 1 ESIA public consultation @USD5,000 1 ESIA consultation @USD 3,000 in Y3 PSC Meetings (one per year @USD1,685/meeting) - GEF TF = USD 10,110 **Total: 38,110**
Monitoring and Evaluation	
47	M&E Officer (PMU) - cost sharing ; @USD2,000/month for 56 months LDCF Y2-Y6= USD 112,000 Gender and Safeguards Officer (PMU) - cost sharing ; @USD2,000/month for 12 months in Y4 (LDCF)= USD 24,000 (shared with GEFTF BN 53) **Total: USD 136,000**
48	International Consultant to undertake Mid-Term Review @USD35,000 (inclusive of all costs) – LDCF International consultant to undertake Terminal evaluation @USD 45,000 (inclusive of all costs – lump sum contract)- LDCF **Total: 80,000**
49	National Consultant to undertake Mid-Term Review @USD 20,000 (inclusive of all costs) – LDCF National consultant to undertake Terminal evaluation @USD 25,000 (inclusive of all costs – lump sum contract)- LDCF **Total: 45,000**
50	PMU monitoring missions to project sites @USD2,000/trip for 36 trips – LDCF = USD 72,000 Travel to project sites for ESMP and ESIA monitoring @USD 1800/year for 6 years = USD 10,800 **Total: USD 82,800**
51	Inception workshop @USD 8,500– LDCF Medium-term Review workshop with all stakeholders @ USD 5,000 Project closure workshop with all stakeholders @USD 8,000 **Total = USD 21,500**
52	Gender and Safeguards Officer (PMU) - cost sharing ; @USD2,000/month for 6 months funded by GEFTF in Y6 =USD 12,000 (shared with LDCF BN 48) **Total: USD 12,000**
Project Management Cost (PMC)	
53	Administrative and financial officer-cost sharing - @USD2500/month for 60 months (LDCF)USD 150,000 Project Coordinator - @USD 2,500/month for 43 months (LDCF), USD 2,500 = USD 107,500 Procurement officer - cost sharing @USD2500/month for 60 months (LDCF) USD 150,000 Junior Procurement Assistant - cost sharing @USD1500/month for 48 months (LDCF) =USD 72,000 Human Resource Officer – cost sharing @USD 2,352/month for 62 months (LDCF) = USD 145,824 Senior Administrative and financial assistant @ USD 1,860/month for 66 month (LDCF) = USD 122,760 Administrative and financial assistant (PMU) - cost sharing multiple projects; @USD1,500/month for 55 months, LDCF = USD 82,500 **Total: USD 830,584**
54	Annual HACT Audit @USD5,000/year for 5 years Y1-Y6 LDCF = USD 30,000 **Total: USD 30,000**
55	Senior Procurement Assistant @USD1860/month for 60 months (GEFTF) = USD 111,600 Junior Procurement Assistant @USD 1,500/month for 2 months (GEFTF) = USD 3,000 **Total: USD 114,600**
56	**Office rental PMU @USD 4,440/year for 6 years- GEF TF = USD 26,640.00** **Total: USD 26,640.00**

XI. 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 October 5th, 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 and Sustainable Development ("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.

XII. 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 United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list.

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. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH may take the form of a

single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.

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.

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, corruption or other financial irregularity, 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, corruption or other financial irregularity, 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.

Mandatory Annexes

1. GEF Budget Template (available from BPPS NCE team)
2. GEF Execution Support Letter
3. Project Map and geospatial coordinates of the project area
4. Multiyear Workplan
5. Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), or justification of SESP exemption
6. UNDP Risk Register
7. Overview of technical consultancies/subcontracts
8. Stakeholder Engagement Plan
9. Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF) or other SES frameworks/plans including the Project's GRM
10. Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan
11. Procurement Plan – for first year of implementation especially GEF focal area specific annexes (e.g. METT, GHG calculations, target landscape profile, feasibility study, other technical reports)
12. Additional agreements: such as cost sharing agreements, project cooperation agreements signed with NGOs (where the NGO is designated as the "executing entity"), letters of financial commitments etc..
13. Signed LOA between UNDP and IP requesting UNDP Support Services (if required on exceptional basis and authorized by the GEF)
14. GEF CEO Endorsement/Approval
15. On-Granting Provisions Applicable to the Implementing Partner
16. Terms of Reference for Project Board and Project Team
17. GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators (see template below)
18. GEF Taxonomy (see template below)
19. Results of the Partners Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT) and HACT Micro Assessment
20. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (to be completed in UNDP online corporate planning system)

Annex 1: GEF Budget Template

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component ($eq.)											Total ($eq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1		*Component 2*			*Component 3*	*Component 4*		*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Outcome 1.1	*Outcome 1.2*	*Outcome 2.1*	*Outcome 2.2*	*Outcome 2.3*	*Outcome 3.1*	*Outcome 4.1*	*Outcome 4.2*					
Equipment	Materials and equipment for rangelands and cropland health monitoring digitization @$ 100,000					100,000				100,000			100,000	MEDD
Equipment	Procure the services of a service provider for the materials and equipment for rangelands and cropland restoration activities (e.g. fencing; shovels; nurseries) @ $900,000					900,000				900,000			900,000	MEDD
Equipment	6 local solar-powered weather and hydrological monitoring stations @$ 35,000 per site (6 sites) = $ 210,000 Fuel cost for the field missions Fuel cost for the field missions for the PMU staff, including the Regional Coordinators to visit the project sites in the localities = $12,000		222,000							222,000			222,000	MEDD
Equipment	IT equipment PMU @$ 1,500/unit for 15 units for PMU staff- $ 22,500 Common use IT equipment @$ 10,000 (GEF TF) = $ 10,000						32,500			32,500			32,500	MEDD
Grants	Performance-based low-value grants for local NGOs to develop and implement training and local climate-resilient livelihoods development (e.g., poultry production, apiculture). $648,050						648,050			648,050			648,050	MEDD
Contractual services-Individual	4 Regional Field Officer @$1200/month for 18 months for Y1-2 = $ 86,400 Agropastoral Expert @$2000/month for 36 months Y1-4= $ 72,000					158,400				158,400			158,400	MEDD
Contractual services-Individual	4 Regional Field Officer @$1200/month for 18 months – Y3-4= $ 86,400 Agropastoral Expert @$2000/month for 18 months (12 months in Y3 and 6 months in Y4)=$ 36,000					122,400				122,400			122,400	MEDD

Contractual services-Individual	Gender and Safeguards Expert cost sharing ; @$2,000/month for 27 months spread between Y1-Y3 (LDCF) = $54,000. 4 Regional Field Officer @$1200/month for 18 months Y4-Y5= $ 86,400						140,400			140,400			140,400	MEDD
Contractual services-Individual	Gender and Safeguards Officer cost sharing ; @$2,000/month for 6 months funded by GEFTF in Y6 =$ 12,000 (shared with LDCF BN 48)									0	12,000		12,000	MEDD
Contractual services-Individual	International Climate Change Adaptation Expert to lead the Component 1 and support international engineer in Component 2 on the nature-based solutions for 12 months Y2 – LDCF @$11,428/month = $137,136			137,136						137,136			137,136	MEDD
Contractual services-Individual	International Climate Change Adaptation Expert to lead the Component 1 and support international engineer in Component 2 on the nature-based solutions@11,428 $ month for 6 months in Y1 (LDCF) = $68,568	68,568								68,568			68,568	MEDD
Contractual services-Individual	International Engineer IPSA-10 @ $10,605/month for 36 months spread over 6 years = $ 381, 780 National Engineer @$2500/month for 54 months for Y1-Y5= $ 135,000 International Climate Change Adaptation Expert to lead the Component 1 (Outcome 1) and support international engineer in Component 2 on the nature-based solutions for 12 months in Y3-LDCF=$ 137,136				653,916					653,916			653,916	MEDD
Contractual services-Individual	Livelihood Expert @$2000/month for 40 months on cost sharing basis in the Joint PMU=$ 80,000						80,000			80,000			80,000	MEDD
Contractual services-Individual	M&E Officer cost sharing ; @$2,000/month for 56 months LDCF Y2-Y6= $ 112,000 Gender and Safeguards Officer (PMU) - cost sharing ; @$2,000/month for 12 months in Y4 (LDCF)= $ 24,000 (shared with GEFTF BN 53)									0	136,000		136,000	MEDD
Contractual services-Individual	Project Coordinator @$2500/month for 12 months (GEFTF) in Y6= 30,000 KM and Communications Officer (PMU - Component 4) - cost sharing; @$2,000/month for 49							128,000		128,000			128,000	MEDD

	months GEFTF spread across Y1-Y6 =$ 98,000													
Contractual services-Individual	Project Coordinator @$2500/month for 17 months (GEFTF) in Y1-2= $ 42,500 Gender and Safeguards Expert (PMU) - cost sharing ; @$2,000/month for 13 months Y5-6 = $26,000								68,500	68,500			68,500	MEDD
Contractual services-Individual	Administrative and financial officer- cost sharing - @$2500/month for 60 months (LDCF) $150,000 Project Coordinator - @$ 2,500/month for 43 months (LDCF), $ 2,500 = $ 107,500 Procurement officer - cost sharing @$2500/month for 60 months (LDCF) $ 150,000 Junior Procurement Assistant - cost sharing @$1500/month for 48 months (LDCF) =$72,000 Human Resource Officer – cost sharing @$ 2,352/month for 62 months (LDCF) = $ 145,824 Senior Administrative and financial assistant @ $ 1,860/month for 66 month (LDCF) = $ 122,760 Junior Administrative and financial assistant; @$1,500/month for 55 months, LDCF = $ 82,500 Senior Procurement Assistant @$1860/month for 60 months (GEFTF) = $ 111,600 Junior Procurement Assistant @$ 1,500/month for 2 months (GEFTF) = $ 3,000									0		945,184	945,184	MEDD
Contractual services-Company	Construction company for flood and erosion control infrastructure construction and repairs (GEFTF) = $895,723				895,723					1,057,197			1,057,197	MEDD

Contractual services-Company	Company to implement sustainable groundwater access points construction and repairs @$1,080,000 Consulting firm to undertake preliminary studies and develop technical specifications for sustainable groundwater access points construction and repairs @$150,000 Construction company for micro dams and underground storage tanks construction and repairs @$6,071,511 Consulting firm through a RfP to a) undertake preliminary studies and develop technical specifications for micro dams and underground storage tanks construction and repairs and b) preliminary studies and develop technical specifications for flood and erosion control infrastructure construction and repairs @$300,000 Construction Company for flood and erosion control infrastructure construction and repairs @$4,638,211 Engineering Company for quality assurance on the civil works and certify completion of all climate-resilient infrastructure $200,000				12,439,722					12,278,248			12,278,248	MEDD
Contractual services-Company	Consulting firm to upgrade knowledge management platform @$30,000							30,000		30,000			30,000	MEDD
Contractual services-Company	Contract for recruiting a firm to undertake implementation of EWS infrastructure at local and regional levels $500,000		500,000							500,000			500,000	MEDD

Contractual services-Company	8 Consulting firms for: a) Market development studies for multiple MSMEs and value chains @$28,000 b) Development of Access to market and branding strategy for multiple MSMEs and value chains @$28,000 c) Development of an awareness campaign and community engagement plan to launch a value-chain-based enterprise development programme for multiple MSMEs and value chains @$20,000 d) Development and delivery of enterprise development training for multiple MSMEs and value chains based on the needs assessment report @$28,000 e) Development of financing models for multiple MSMEs and value chains @$28,000 f) Development of criteria and facilitate implementation of a performance-based grant mechanism @$25,000 g) Design incubation services and develop SOPs for MSMEs @$28,000 h) Development and operationalization of incubation services for MSMEs in each region in collaboration with the Centre for Leadership and Entrepreneurship @$150,000						335,000			335,000			335,000	MEDD
International Consultants	International consultant on climate adaptation and risk assessment for 80 days @$700/day = $ 56,000 International expert on policy revisions and capacity development for 50 days per year @700/day = $ 35,000	91,000								91,000			91,000	MEDD
International Consultants	International consultant to develop community-based EWS mechanism for 50 days @$700/day = $ 35,000 International consultant to support institutionalization of gender-responsive EWS units for flood and drought preparedness in four regions for 100 days @$700/day = $70,000		105,000							105,000			105,000	MEDD
International Consultants	International consultant on local water governance for 50 days @$700/day = $35,000			35,000						35,000			35,000	MEDD

International Consultants	International consultant on Participatory Rangeland management for 100 days @$700/day = $700,000					70,000				70,000			70,000	MEDD
International Consultants	International Consultant to undertake Mid-Term Review @$35,000 (inclusive of all costs) LDCF International consultant to undertake Terminal evaluation @$45,000 (inclusive of all costs – lump sum contract)- LDCF									0	80,000		80,000	MEDD
International Consultants	International Safeguards expert (develop ESIAs and SESA, develop ESMPs and other plans) for 50 days @$700/day = $35,000								35,000	35,000			35,000	MEDD
Local Consultants	7 National consultants for: 1) Climate risk assessment for 80 days @$300/day = $ 24,000; 2) Policy review for 80 days @$300/day = $24,000; 3) Drafting revised integrated landscape management policy for 80 days @$300/day = $24,000; 4) Development of training manuals and delivery of capacity development training for the policymakers and local authorities on integrated landscape management policy implementation for 80 days @$300/day = $24,000; 5) Development and delivery of capacity development training manuals for the policymakers and local authorities on nature-based solutions policy implementation for 80 days @$ 300/day = $ 24,000; 6) Public finance and investments for 70 days @$300/day = $21,000; 7) Private sector investment for nature-based solutions for 70 days @$300/day = $21,000	162,000								162,000			162,000	MEDD
Local Consultants	2 National consultants specialized on EWS to: 1) Develop capacity needs and gap assessment and build the capacity of community-based EWS focal points at the human resource and institutional level for 95 days @$300/day = $28,500; 2) Support international EWS consultant in setting up and operationalization of regional-level		57,000							57,000			57,000	MEDD

	EWS units in four regions for 95 days @$300/day = $28,500													
Local Consultants	National consultant on local water governance for 90 days @$300/day = $ 27,000 National consultant for climate change adaptation for 100 days @ $300/day = $ 30,000			57,000						57,000			57,000	MEDD
Local Consultants	National Consultant to undertake Mid-Term Review @$ 20,000 (inclusive of all costs) – LDCF National consultant to undertake Terminal evaluation @$ 25,000 (inclusive of all costs – lump sum contract)- LDCF									0	45,000		45,000	MEDD
Local Consultants	National Consultant to work alongside international consultant on Rangeland Management for 95 days @$300/day = $ 28,500 National EbA Consultant for 100 days in Y4-Y6 @$400/day= $40,000					68,500				68,500			68,500	MEDD
Local Consultants	National Expert on Enterprise Development for 90 days @$ 300/day= $ 27,000 National Expert on Access to Finance for 90 days @ $ 300/day = $ 27,000 National Livelihood Expert on value chain and enterprise development for 90 days @ $ 300/day split equally to LDCF and GEFTF = $ 13,500						67,500			67,500			67,500	MEDD
Local Consultants	National Livelihood Expert on value chain and enterprise development for 90 days @ $ 300/day shared equally between LDCF and GEFTF = $13,500 National Green Economy Consultant to support green MSMEs and green enterprise development @$ 300/day for 100 days =$ 30,000						43,500			43,500			43,500	MEDD
Local Consultants	National Safeguards Consultants to support the ESIA, SESA, develop ESMPs, in Y1 and Y2 for 90 days @ $ 300/day = $27,000								27,000	27,000			27,000	MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	3 national, 12 regional, and 18 community level knowledge sharing events @$ 5,000 per event = $165,000							165,000		165,000			165,000	MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	4 training workshops per year for 4 years of TWG for policy review and capacity-building @$ 3,500/meeting= $56,000	56,000								56,000			56,000	MEDD

Training, Workshops, Meetings	5 ESMPs trainings, workshops during project implementation @$4,000/training & workshops = $20,000 1 ESIA public consultation @$5,000 1 ESIA consultation @$ 3,000 in Y3 6 PSC Meetings (one per year @$1,685/meeting) - GEF TF = $10,110								38,110	38,110			38,110	MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Bi-annual disaster response simulation exercises at regional and local levels (10 trainings per year for 5 years) @$ 4000 per training including the logistical costs (travel, space rental, DSA, fuel costs) = $200,000 4 Regional level training to the EWS managers and operators based on the Capacity Development Plan @$ 5000/training = $ 20,000		220,000							220,000			220,000	MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Inception workshop @$ 8,500– LDCF Medium-term Review workshop with all stakeholders @ $ 5,000 Project closure workshop with all stakeholders @$ 8,000									0	21,500		21,500	MEDD
Travel	PMU monitoring missions to project sites @$2,000/trip for 36 trips – LDCF = $ 72,000 Travel to project sites for ESMP and ESIA monitoring @$ 1800/year for 6 years = $ 10,800									0	82,800		82,800	MEDD
Travel	Travel for an International consultant on Participatory Rangeland management @$5,000/trip (inclusive of DSA and flight tickets) for 3 trips= $ 15,000 Travel for a national consultant on Participatory Rangeland management @$ 1,000/trip (inclusive of DSA and flight tickets) for 3 missions= $ 3,000 Travel for PMU Staff, particularly the Agropastoral Expert and Gender and Safeguards Expert @ 1,500/trip/semester for six years = $18,000					36,000				36,000			36,000	MEDD

Travel	Travel for International consultant on climate risk assessment @$5,000/trip for two trips, inclusive of DSA and air flight tickets= $10,000 Travel for international policy expert @$5000/trip for two trips, inclusive of DSA and air flight tickets @$ 5,000 = $ 10,000 Travel for national consultants @ $ 1,000/consultant for six national consultants = $ 6,000 Travel for the PMU staff to the project sites @$ 2,000/trip for a team of three staff/quarter in one year = $ 48,000	74,000								74,000			74,000	MEDD
Travel	Travel for International consultant on local water governance @$ 5,000/trip for 2 trips, inclusive of DSA and air flight tickets = $ 10,000 Travel for National consultant on local water governance @$1,000/trip for 4 trips = $ 4,000 Travel for the PMU staff to the project sites @$ 2,000/trip for a team of three staff/quarter in one year for 5 years = $ 40,000			54,000						54,000			54,000	MEDD
Travel	Travel for International Safeguards expert for ESIA and SESA and other plans @$10,000/trip for one trip = $10,000 Travel for national Safeguards consultant for ESIA, SESA, and other plans preparation @2,000/trip for one trip = $ 2,000 Travel for PMU staff, particularly Gender and Safeguards Officer, Project Coordinator @ $,500/trip/year for 6 years = $ 9,000 Travel budget for the inter-ministerial ESIA reporting and compliance monitoring control team to the sites to undertake inspection, stakeholder engagement and address grievances if any as per the national ESIA regulations @ $ 38,200/year for 5 years = $ 191,000								212,000	212,000			212,000	MEDD

Travel	Travel for National consultant on EWS @$1000/trip for 2 trips per year over 6 years = $ 24,000 Travel for International consultant on EWS @$5000/trip for 4 trips, inclusive of DSA and air flight tickets = $ 20,000		44,000							44,000			44,000	MEDD
Travel	Travel for National livelihoods expert @$1,000/trip for 2 trips to 6 sites per year for Y1, Y2, and Y3 = $ 6,000 Travel for PMU Staff, particularly Livelihood and Private Sector Expert @$1,500/trip for 2 trips to six sites per year for 6 years = $ 18,000						24,000			24,000			24,000	MEDD
Travel	Travel for the PMU staff, particularly the International and National engineers to conduct the assessments and validate the engineering design for the infrastructures for each site @$ 3,000/trip in one year spread over 6 years				96,000					96,000			96,000	MEDD
Office Supplies	Office supplies PMU for 6 years LDCF = 52,742						52,742			52,742			52,742	MEDD
Other Operating Costs	Fuel cost for the field missions for the PMU staff including the Regional Coordinators to visit the project sites in the localities	12,000		15,000						27,000			27,000	MEDD
Other Operating Costs	Inputs (e.g. seeds) for rangelands and cropland restoration activities					119,356				119,356			119,356	MEDD
Other Operating Costs	Office rental PMU @$ 4,440/year for 6 years- GEF TF = $ 26,640.00									0		26,640	26,640	MEDD
Other Operating Costs	Annual HACT Audit @$5,000/year for 5 years Y1-Y6 LDCF = $ 30,000									0		30,000	30,000	MEDD
		463,568	1,148,000	298,136	14,085,361	1,574,656	1,423,692	323,000	380,610	19,697,023	377,300	1,001,824	21,076,147	

Annex 2: GEF execution support letter

REPUBLIQUE DE DJIBOUTI
UNITE – ÉGALITE – PAIX

MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
DEVELOPPEMNT DU RABLE

LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL

N° 216
Djibouti, le

22 MAY 2023

MEDD

جـمـهـورية جيبوتي
الوحدة - المساواة - السلام

وزارة والبيئة والتنمية المستدامة

الأمين العام

رقم
جيبوتي في

To: Emma N'gouan-Anoh
UNDP Djibouti Resident Representative

Subject: Letter of Support to Request GEF Agency Execution Support Services for Sustainable Management of Water and Rangeland Resources for Enhanced Climate Resilience of Rural Communities in Djibouti (GEF #11284).

1. In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Djibouti, I hereby request UNDP, the GEF agency, to provide execution support services for the above project on an exceptional basis.

2. The execution services provided by UNDP will be determined during the PPG phase, subject to the results of the required IP capacity and fiduciary risk assessments as well as in close consultation and agreement with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.

3. Execution support activities provided by UNDP will be described in detail in the GEF CEO Endorsement request and ProjectDocument, including in the projectbudget. In addition, execution support activities will be listed in the Letter of Agreement to be issued prior to the submission of the package for the CEO Endorsement request.

Sincerely,

Dini Abdallah Omar
Secretary General-Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development

Annex 3: Project map and Geospatial Coordinates of project sites

Any maps included in this project document must conform to maps accepted by the UN Geospatial Information Section (see https://www.un.org/geospatial/mapsgeo)

Project sites:

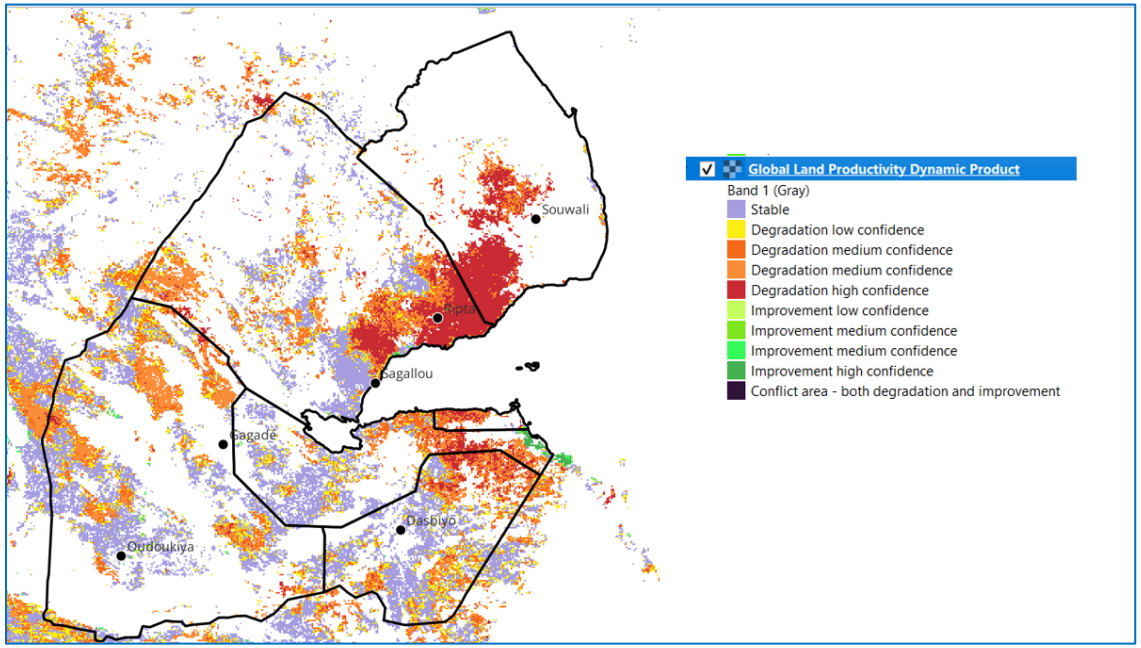
- Ali Sabieh (geoname code: 225284 - Y: 11.2000 X: 42.9400):
  - Dasbiyo X: 42,806406 Y: 11,239823
- Dikhil (geoname code : 223890 - Y: 11.5000 X: 42.1667):
  - Gagadé X: 42,282207 Y: 11,489076
  - Oudoukiya X : 41,981144 Y : 11,160292
- Obock (geoname code: 221525 - Y: 11.96693 X: 43.28835):
  - Souwali X: 43,206906 Y: 12,156564
- Tadjourah (geoname code: 220781 - Y: 11.78778 X: 42.88222) :
  - Sagallou X: 42,732531 Y: 11,669638
  - Ripta X: 42,917279 Y: 11,863616

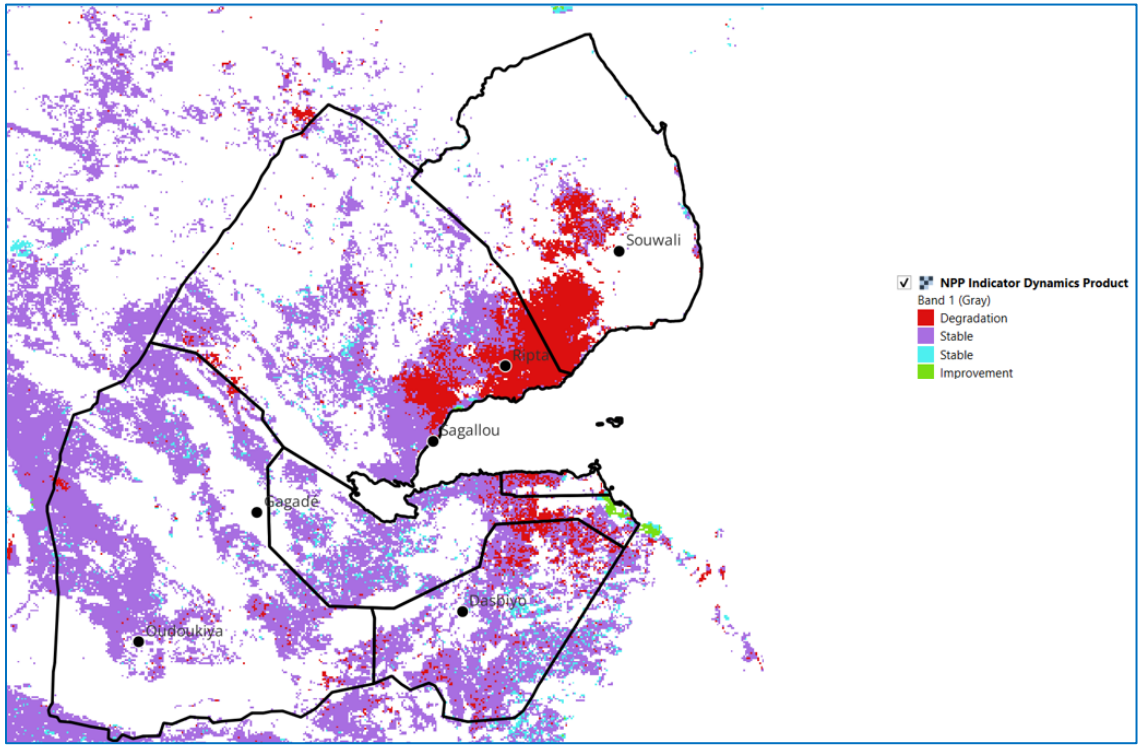


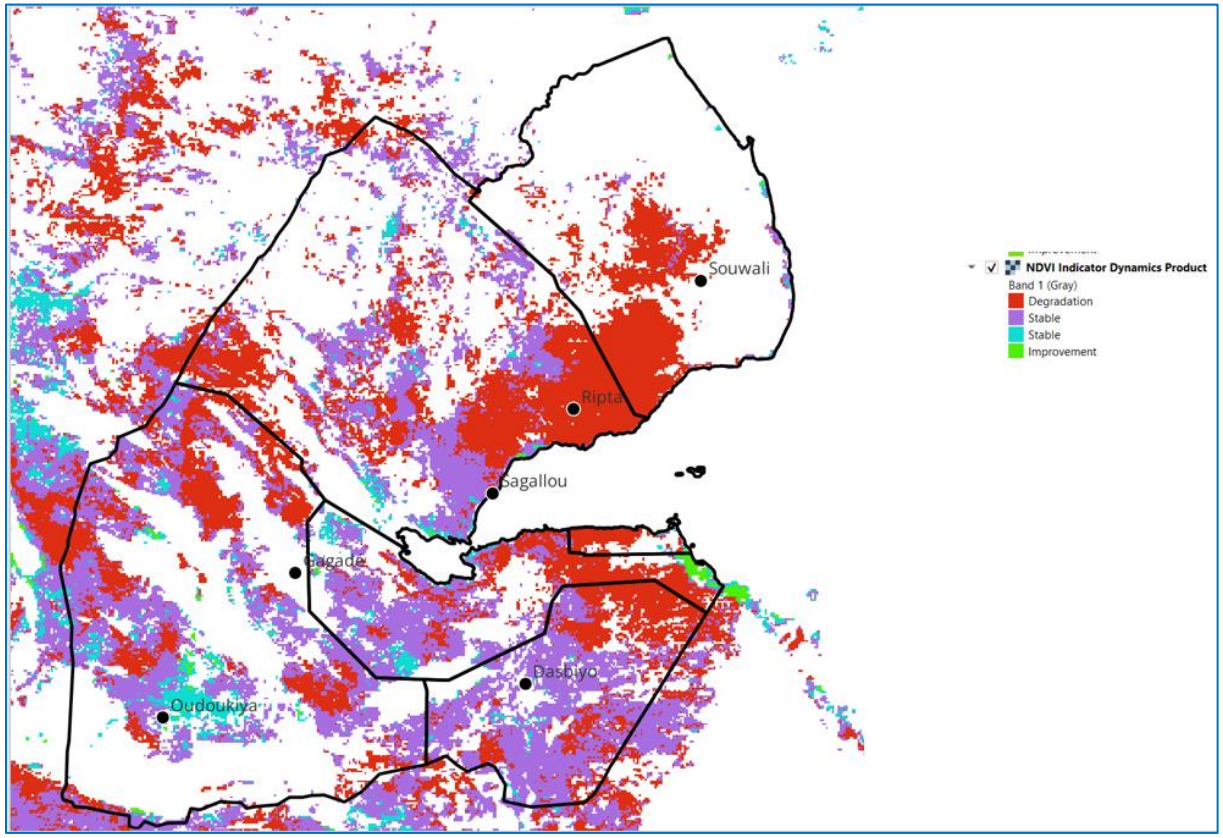


Level of land degradation[124]

[124] Source : Global Land Productivity Dynamic Dataset Product (scidb.cn)


Souwali
Ripta
Bagallou
Gagadé
Dasbiyo
Ourdoukiya
Global Land Productivity Dynamic Product
Band 1 (Gray)
Stable
Degradation low confidence
Degradation medium confidence
Degradation medium confidence
Degradation high confidence
Improvement low confidence
Improvement medium confidence
Improvement medium confidence
Improvement high confidence
Conflict area - both degradation and improvement


Souwali
Gagallou
Gagadé
Dasbiyo
Ouroukiya
NPP Indicator Dynamics Product
Band 1 (Gray)
Degradation
Stable
Stable
Improvement


Souwali
Ripta
Sagallou
Gagade
Dasbiyo
Oudoukiya
NDVI Indicator Dynamics Product
Band 1 (Gray)
Degradation
Stable
Stable
Improvement

Annex 4: Multi Year Work Plan

Component	Outcomes	Outputs	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Component 1. Enabling environment for climate change adaptation in Djibouti	**Outcome 1.1: Institutional capacity to plan, implement, and monitor adaptation investments at national and sub-national levels is increased**	Output 1.1.1 Five (5) national and regional assessments of climate risks, vulnerability, and impacts are produced or updated																								
		Output 1.1.2 At least four (4) regulations, policies and plans are revised to support effective and sustainable public and private investments into EbA and integrated landscape management																								
	Outcome 1.2: Early Warning System (EWS) for flood and drought preparedness is strengthened at sub-national and community levels	Output 1.2.1 6 community focal points are trained and equipped for EWS flood preparedness, promoting inclusive community-based and																								

		gender-sensitive approaches																									
		Output 1.2.2 Four regional-level gender-responsive EWS units for flood and drought preparedness are operationalized																									
Component 2. Enhancing water and land resource management for improving water security and climate resilience of rural communities	**Outcome 2.1: Enhanced capacity at local and regional level for water management**	Output 2.1.1 Trainings and ongoing support for regional authorities and local stakeholders for developing and upscaling integrated water resource management techniques and governance frameworks																									
	Outcome 2.2: Enhanced water access and flood protection through grey and hybrid infrastructure for vulnerable communities in Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil, Tadjdourah, and Obock	Output 2.2.1 At least four (4) sustainable groundwater access points are established or improved with associated infrastructure in selected villages																									
		Output 2.2.2 At least four (4) micro dams and underground storage tanks																									

		built to enhance surface and sub-surface storage and catchment points																								
		Output 2.2.3 At least four (4) hybrid nature-based solutions and hard infrastructure (infiltration galleries and gabions) are installed to reduce flood damage and erosion for downstream areas																								
	Outcome 2.3: Climate resilience of people and ecosystems is improved through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approaches	Output 2.3.1 3,880ha of rangelands and pasture, and 120ha of cropland, are restored through nature-based solutions																								
		Output 2.3.2 Training and ongoing support provided in six communities for gender-responsive rangeland management																								
Component 3.	**Outcome 3.1: Sustainable livelihoods are**	Output 3.1.1 Market intelligence is																								

Developing sustainable livelihoods to improve food security and adaptive capacity of rural communities in Djibouti	**diversified and MSMEs developed and strengthened through a value-chain approach for enhanced adaptive capacity**	co-produced with private sector and financing partners to support the identification of gender-responsive and climate-resilient alternative livelihood options for improved food security																									
		Output 3.1.2 Four gender-responsive regional incubators and investment platforms are set up to foster innovation in the space of climate-resilient products and services																									
		Output 3.1.3 Support provided for gender-responsive and climate-resilient livelihood development																									
Component 4. Knowledge management	**Outcome 4.1: Strengthened knowledge management for enhanced**	Output 4.1.1 Nature-based solutions for EbA are integrated into																									

and Monitoring and Evaluation	**evidence-based decision-making and scaling up of best EbA practices in Djibouti**	existing climate change knowledge platform(s)																								
		Output 4.1.2 A project knowledge management and communication strategy is developed and implemented, including awareness raising strategy on EbA involving regional and national stakeholders																								
	Outcome 4.2: ESS is operationalized	Output 4.2.1 Environmental and Social Safeguards Management is developed and operationalized																								

Annex 5: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)



Annex 5_SESP_PIMS_9692.do

Annex 6: UNDP Risk Register

#	Event/ Description	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and subcategory	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner	Risk Treatment / Management Measures
1	The identification of sustainable livelihoods activities to be implemented could be subject to political pressures.	Political pressures	Incorrect sites and beneficiaries' selection. Delays in activities implementation.	Political	I = 3 L = 3 **Moderate**	During project implementation	PMU	The activities plan will include safeguards designed to minimize political influence related to selection of livelihood types, locations and beneficiaries
2	The project implementation plan can be negatively impacted by unclear institutional roles (overlaps, gaps) during project implementation	Unclear institutional roles	Overlaps in roles and responsibilities. Tensions among stakeholders. Delays in activities implementation.	Organizational	I = 4 L = 4 **Substantial**	During project implementation	PMU	Stakeholder analysis and engagement plan includes emphasis on understanding relevant institutional mandates and roles. Where needed, coordination mechanisms will be established to defuse potential institutional conflicts before they become problematic. These aspects will be clarified once the project is launched, during the inception and coordinating meetings.
3	The low capacity of the IP in procurement may lead to delays in the implementation of project activities.	Low capacities for procurement.	Delays in activities implementation. Financial losses.	Organizational Financial	I = 3 L = 3 **Moderate**	During project implementation	PMU	Recruitment of an administrative and financial assistant with significant experience with procurement. Retraining of the members of the public procurement commission of the IP on the public procurement code to support the project procurement specialist
4	The project activities can be delayed or negatively impacted by the weak knowledge of GEF and UNDP project management procedures.	Weak knowledge on project management.	Delays in activities implementation. Financial losses.	Operational Financial	I = 3 L = 1 **Low**	During project implementation	PMU	Although the risk is low, it will be necessary to build the capacity of the project team that will be recruited to produce and disseminate reports to the various stakeholders, including the grassroots population.
5	The project activities can be delayed or negatively impacted by the weak knowledge of GEF and UNDP financial procedures in project management.	Weak knowledge on financial procedures.	Delays in activities implementation. Financial losses.	Operational Financial	I = 3 L = 2 **Moderate**	During project implementation	PMU	Strengthen the partner's capacities in accounting procedures, particularly in the separation of tasks, and carry out controls (Spot checks) to ensure the proper application of the knowledge acquired during this training.
6	The low level of security in the project area can lead to delays or suspension of project activities.	Security situation in the project areas. Lack of security procedures.	Danger for staff and beneficiaries. Delays in activities implementation.	Operational	I = 4 L = 4 **Substantial**	During project implementation	PMU	The project team will ensure that the security plan is clear, well known to the project team and the project stakeholders and that it is implemented correctly. The project work plan takes into account the security situation in the

								project area. The location of the project has been chosen taking into account the accessibility in relation to the security situation.
7	Project activities can be impacted and delayed by natural disasters.	Natural disasters.	Danger for staff and beneficiaries. Delays in activities implementation. Financial losses.	Operational	I = 3 L = 3 **Moderate**	During project implementation	PMU	The water management activities could be subject to hazards. For this reason, the Project will integrate disaster risk reduction measures into the detailed design and implementation of all interventions.
8	Lack of connectivity may hinder the proper dissemination of EWS messages	Lack of communication facilities	The smooth / proper dissemination of the EWS messages can be hindered	Operational	I = 4 L = 4 Substantial	During project implementation	PMU	The risk will be mitigated by screening, at project sites, the availability of communication facilities. In case of gaps, the project will identify focal points, in each project location, who will be in charge of disseminating EWS messages, ensuring that all the stakeholders receive the messages, including vulnerable or marginalized individuals and groups.
Social and environmental risks								
9	Due to low levels of awareness of human rights, stakeholders, particularly vulnerable and marginalized groups, may not have the capacity to claim their rights nor use the GRM, which may lead to their discrimination and exclusion from project benefits.	Low level of awareness of Human Rights.	Discrimination and exclusion of vulnerable groups.	Social and Environmental	I = 4 L = 3 **Substantial**	During project implementation	PMU	This risk will be mitigated through the following assessment: An ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment) per each location will be developed within the first year of project implementation. The ESIAs will include an Economic Displacement Risk Assessment and a Conflict Analysis and Assessment, based on an Environmental and Social Baseline Analysis – as part of the ESIA - that will enhance the knowledge of the local context. The assessment will take into consideration all the information collected through stakeholder consultations during the field visits done during the PPG phase. During the PPG, a Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan and a Gender Action Plan have been developed and will ensure local communities and vulnerable people, such as women, are involved in project implementation and can have access to a feedback mechanism ensuring their meaningful participation to project activities. An ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework) has been developed

								during PPG. An ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan) per location will be developed by the first year of project implementation, including the Livelihood Action Plan (including the mitigation measures for impacts related to water availability and the possible impacts on nomadic groups practicing the mobile pastoralism). The ESMPs will be based on the findings of the ESIAs, that will include a context analysis that will take into consideration and will analyze the data on ethnic minorities. The ESMPs will include any targeted management plans identified as necessary by the ESIAs. The ESMPs will integrate the traditional practices of local communities in the event of floods and droughts, to ensure the social and cultural sustainability for the measures to mitigate the environmental impacts of the project. A Local Communities/Ethnic groups Plan (using the Outline of the Indigenous Peoples Plan) will be developed withing the first 6 months of the project, integrating the finding of the ESIAs, and specifically the impacts on the different ethnic groups who are present in the project areas and on the dynamics between them. The Grievance Redress Mechanism will be updated within the first 3 months of the project. This mechanism will ensure stakeholder (including any ethnic minorities) can have access to a feedback mechanism ensuring their meaningful participation to project activities. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan – developed during the project design phase - will be updated within the first 3 months of the project, based on stakeholder consultation and analysis.
10	Duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in respecting	Low capacity of duty-bearers to	Lack of inclusion and lack of access	Social and Environmental	I = 4	During project implementation	PMU	The project is focused also on upstream activities, strengthening policies and institutional framework, therefore those

	and protecting the human rights of affected populations.	meet their obligations.	to information for local populations.		L = 3 **Substantial**			aspects will be assessed following the SESA process, that will be developed by the first year of project implementation. The SESA will focus on the outputs 1.1.2, 1.2.2 and 2.1.1 An Action Matrix will be developed as management measures, based on the SESA findings. The risk will be also mitigated and managed through: • The Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the Gender Action Plan, that have been developed during PPG. • The ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework), that has been developed during PPG • The ESMPs (Environmental and Social Management Plan), one per location, that will be developed by the first year of project implementation • The Grievance Redress Mechanism, that will be updated by the first 3 months of the project.
11	Project support directly or indirectly linked to sustainable livelihoods may lead to child labour (boys and girls).	Local practices on child labor. Lack of application of international law on child labor.	Lack of respect of child rights. Involvement of children as workers.	Social and Environmental	I = 3 L = 3 **Moderate**	During project implementation	PMU	The SESA (for outputs 1.1.2, 1.2.2 and 2.1.1) and ESIA will include a review of labour standards in the project area and propose safeguards including monitoring arrangements which will be integrated into the ESMPs and in the Action Matrix.
12	Project implementation may indirectly lead to discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity	Lack of equal opportunities (women/men) in accessing to natural resources and livelihood opportunities.	Imbalance among beneficiaries in receiving benefits from the project. Discriminatory working conditions.	Social and Environmental	I = 4 L = 3 **Substantial**	During project implementation	PMU	During the PPG process, a dedicated gender expert has been part of the design team. A Gender Analysis has been developed to clarify relevant gender concerns and identify how the mainstreaming of gender into the project interventions can be achieved. The risk will be assessed through the ESIA and a SESA will be developed for outputs 1.1.2, 1.2.2 and 2.1.1 The following are the management measures to mitigate this risk:

								• The Local Communities/Ethnic groups Plan will include the Gender approach, considering the differences among groups/communities. • The consultation of women and girls will be ensured during project implementation, especially in planning, monitoring and reporting processes. • Informed by the Gender Analysis, the Gender Action Plan has been developed to actively promote the role of women and girls in the project. • The Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan includes women's engagement in project related activities. • As Stakeholders and as project beneficiaries, women will have access to the project Grievance Redress Mechanism.
13	Given the prevailing cultural context, groups marginalized for socio-economic, ethnic or gender (especially women) reasons are not duly consulted and involved in the project, do not benefit equally, and the project and its stakeholders reproduce established discriminations, potentially leading to inadvertent harm.	Lack of equal opportunities in accessing to natural resources and livelihood opportunities. Presence of marginalised groups in the project areas.	Imbalance among beneficiaries in receiving benefits from the project. Discrimination. Inadvertent harm.	Social and Environmental	I = 4 L = 3 **Substantial**	During project implementation	PMU	A SESA will be developed for outputs 1.1.2, 1.2.2 and 2.1.1 The risk will be assessed through the planned ESIAs that will identify the elements of the cultural, economic and social context that will ensure the implementation of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, that is the main tools that will be used to manage the identified risk. At PPG stage, an ESMF and the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan have been developed for the entire project to ensure meaningful stakeholder consultation and engagement across all elements of the project. The findings of the ESIAs will focus also on the impacts of the project on the most marginalized groups, and at risk of marginalization, such as nomadic groups. The Local Communities/Ethnic groups Plan and the Gender Action Plan will support the stakeholder engagement process. The ESMPs will include the aspects regarding stakeholder consultation and engagement process.

								Stakeholders will have access to a project Grievance Redress Mechanism Project-affected peoples will be informed about the existence of these processes and mechanisms.
14	The project can lead to economic displacement in some parts of the population including women and ethnic minorities, considering that the project is expected to catalyze more sustainable natural resource exploitation.	Interest in accessing resources Lack of resources.	Local communities change or reconvert their economic activities – economic displacement.	Social and Environmental	I = 4 L = 4 **Substantial**	During project implementation	PMU	As indicated in the ESMF, an ESIA for each location will be prepared. The ESIA will include an Economic Displacement Risk Assessments. The risk will be managed through the ESMPs and Stakeholder consultations, in line with the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, ensuring that livelihoods are not adversely impacted by the project. The impact assessment will identify any economic displacement, and strategies will be included to avoid, minimize or manage any such impacts. Where necessary, a Livelihood Action Plan will be produced to ensure that any such impacts are appropriately managed.
15	The project may affect the development priorities and intangible cultural heritage or natural features with cultural significance of some groups, considering that the project is expected to catalyze more sustainable natural resource exploitation and ecosystem management.	Access and use of natural resources with cultural significance.	Negative effects on local communities tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Loss of cultural significance of some local natural resources. Impacts on cultural practices of groups living in the project areas.	Social and Environmental	I = 4 L = 4 **Substantial**	During project implementation	PMU	The ESIAs will assess whether natural features with cultural significance will be impacted by the project in the project area. ESIAs will include a focus on natural features with cultural significance identification and analysis, with a strong participatory approach, to collect information from local communities about the meaning of the natural features, A community mapping will be included in the ESIAs to ensure the communities' perception of the landscape and of the natural resources is taken into consideration and will inform the ESMPs. The Local Communities/Ethnic groups Plan and the ESMPs will include measures related to the findings of the ESIAs on impacts on intangible cultural heritage.
16	The project can, directly or indirectly lead to increased exploitation of natural resources, considering the focus on water management, and	Selection of project sites near to critical habitats and / or ecologically sensitive areas.	Increased exploitation of natural resources.	Social and Environmental	I = 4 L = 3 **Substantial**	During project implementation	PMU	At PPG stage, an ESMF has been developed for the entire project, which is required to incorporate an ESIA for each location that will focus also on risks to valuable biodiversity and ecosystems.

	ecosystems/biodiversity, considering that project activities are located in or near critical habitats and / or ecologically sensitive areas.							The management of this risk will be included into the ESMPs, based on ESIAs findings.
• 17	• The project activities, such as infrastructure for access to water, may lead to negative impacts on the natural environment or human health in the project areas	Construction of infrastructures for access to water without sustainable approach.	Negative impacts on the natural environment or human health.	Social and Environmental	I = 4 L = 4 **Substantial**	During project implementation	PMU	The ESIAs will focus also on risks to valuable biodiversity and ecosystems and on human health. The management of this risk will be included into the ESMPs, based on ESIAs findings. The ESMPs will include biodiversity and human health concerns to ensure project activities will not have a negative impact on the environment and on human health in the project intervention areas.
18	Project's activities may lead to the increase of the vulnerabilities of populations to the effects of climate change.	Impacts of climate changes in the project areas. Vulnerability of local communities to impacts of climate change	Increase of local communities' vulnerabilities to climate change.	Social and Environmental	I = 3 L = 3 **Moderate**	During project implementation	PMU	This risk has been managed through the design of the project and will be further examined in the course of the ESIAs, based on the ESMF, and included in the ESMPs as determined necessary.
19	The project activities implemented by local population may lead to impacts on gender balance and on traditional social roles in the local communities.	Lack of equal opportunities in accessing to natural resources and livelihood opportunities. Division of roles for women and men in the local practices related to access to water and livelihood opportunities.	Negative impacts on gender and social roles balance. Conflicts or tension among local communities.	Social and Environmental	I = 4 L = 4 **Substantial**	During project implementation	PMU	The ESIAs will include the assessment of the sociocultural context, identifying social roles in local communities the impacts the project can have on the existing dynamics, identifying the mitigation measures. The mitigations measures, developed also in the Gender Action Plan, will be included in the ESMPs. This risk will be managed also through the implementation of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The Grievance Redress mechanism that will take into consideration the local grievance mechanism already in place will be implemented during the project's implementation and will support the mitigation of the identified risk.

20	Access to economic resources and natural resources - especially water - facilitated through interventions may change the habits of local population (especially nomadic groups) and may create or exacerbate conflicts between groups or increase the risk of violence between project-affected communities and individuals.	Tensions between groups in the project areas. Imbalance in accessing natural resources.	Increase of violence/tensions/ conflicts between communities and individuals.	Social and Environmental	I = 4 L = 3 **Substantial**	During project implementation	PMU	In order to assess this risk, the ESIAs will include Conflict analysis and assessment and will have a focus on the current anthropological scenario, identifying the nature of the relations between different groups at all levels (national, regional and local) and the impact the project's outputs can have on these relations. This risk will be managed through the Local Communities/Ethnic groups Plan and through the implementation of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, integrating the findings of the conflict assessment/ESIAs. A Grievance Redress mechanism, that will take into consideration the local grievance mechanism already in place, will be implemented during the project's implementation. Where necessary, inter-groups stakeholder consultations will be held to resolve "territorial" disputes relating to resource use and access to water. The ESMPs will include mitigation measures based on ESIAs findings, including the ones identified through the conflict assessment.

Annex 7: Overview of Technical Consultancies/Subcontracts



Annex 7-ToRs-PMU Staff and Consultants.

Annex 8: Stakeholder Engagement Plan



Annex 8_SEP_PIMS 9692 (2).docx

Annex 9: Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF) and other SES frameworks/plans



Annex 9_ESMF_PIMS 9692.docx

Annex 10: Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan



Annex 10_GAAP_PIMS 9692.docx

Annex 11: Procurement Plan



Annex 11_Procurement plan

Annex 12: Additional agreements:

such as cost sharing agreements, project cooperation agreements signed with NGOs (where the NGO is designated as the "executing entity"), letters of financial commitments etc..

N/A

Annex 13: Signed LOA between UNDP and IP requesting UNDP Support Services

(if required on exceptional basis and authorized by the GEF)

Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement

Au service
des peuples
et des nations

LETTER OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) AND THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (MEDD) FOR THE PROVISION OF SUPPORT SERVICES

UNDER PROJECT "Sustainable management of water and rangeland resources for enhanced climate resilience of rural communities Djibouti".

Excellency,

1. Reference is made to consultations between officials of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Djibouti and officials of UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for nationally managed programmes and projects. UNDP and the MEDD hereby agree that the UNDP country office may provide such support services at the request of the Government through its institution designated in the relevant programme support document or project document, as described below.

2. The UNDP country office may provide support services for assistance with reporting requirements and direct payment. In providing such support services, the UNDP country office shall ensure that the capacity of the Government-designated institution is strengthened to enable it to carry out such activities directly. The costs incurred by the UNDP country office in providing such support services shall be recovered from the administrative budget of the office.

3. The UNDP country office may provide, at the request of the designated institution, the following support services in the administrative and professional financial, human resources managements services as described in the attachment.

4. The procurement of goods and services and the recruitment of project and programme personnel by the UNDP country office shall be in accordance with the UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures. Support services described in paragraph 3 above shall be detailed in an annex to the programme support document or project document, in the form provided in the Attachment hereto. If the requirements for support services by the country office change during the life of a programme or project, the annex to the programme support document or project document is revised with the mutual agreement of the UNDP resident representative and the designated institution.

5. The relevant provisions of the UNDP standard basic assistance agreement with the MEDD (the "SBAA"), including the provisions on liability and privileges and immunities, shall apply to the provision of such support services. The MEDD shall retain overall responsibility for the nationally managed programme or project through its designated institution. The responsibility of the UNDP country office for the provision of the support services described herein shall be limited to the provision of such support services detailed in the annex to the programme support document or project document.

6. Any claim or dispute arising under or in connection with the provision of support services by the UNDP country office in accordance with this letter shall be handled pursuant to the relevant provisions of the SBAA.

1

Téléphone : (253) 21 35 33 71 – (253) 21 35 33 72 – (253) 21 35 43 54 / Facsimile : (253) 21 35 05 87
E-mail : registry.dj@undp.org / B.P.: 2001 Djibouti
Lotissement du Héron, Lot N°.52 - République de Djibouti

7. The manner and method of cost-recovery by the UNDP country office in providing the support services described in paragraph 3 above shall be specified in the annex to the programme support document or project document.

8. The UNDP country office shall submit progress reports on the support services provided and shall report on the costs reimbursed in providing such services, as may be required.

9. Any modification of the present arrangements shall be effected by mutual written agreement of the parties hereto.

10. If you are in agreement with the provisions set forth above, please sign and return to this office two signed copies of this letter. Upon your signature, this letter shall constitute an agreement between your Government and UNDP on the terms and conditions for the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for nationally managed programmes and projects.

Yours sincerely,

For the National Implementation Agency
Dini Abdallah Omar
Secretary General-Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

Signed on behalf of UNDP
Emma Ngouan-Anoh
UNDP Resident Representative

Attachment

DESCRIPTION OF UNDP COUNTRY OFFICE SUPPORT SERVICES

1. Reference is made to consultations between Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development the institution designated by the Government and officials of UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for the nationally managed programme or project "*Sustainable management of water and rangeland resources for enhanced climate resilience of rural communities Djibouti*".

2. In accordance with the provisions of the letter of agreement signed on May 23th , 2024 and the project document, the UNDP country office shall provide support services for the Project as described below.

3. Support services to be provided:

Support services	**Cost to UNDP of providing such support services**	**Schedule for the provision of the support services**	**Amount and method of reimbursement of UNDP**
• Payment Process • Issue check only (Quantum Agencies) • Vendor profile only (Quantum Agencies only) • Consultant recruitment • F10 settlement	• US$ 543 012.76 • US$ 31 079.10 • US$ 32 602.20 • US$ 20 892.60 • US$ 4 467.60	As defined on the Annual Work Plan or request ad-hoc.	UNDP will directly charge the project upon receip of request of services from the implementation Partner (IP).
Total DPC value	US$ 632 054,26		

Annex 14: GEF CEO Endorsement/Approval

M.Sc. Carlos Manuel Rodríguez
CEO and Chairperson

June 1, 2023

Mr. Pradeep Kurukulasuriya
GEF Executive Coordinator
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
New York City, USA

Dear Mr. Kurukulasuriya,

I am pleased to inform you that I have cleared the project concept detailed below for inclusion in the upcoming work program. I have also approved your request for Project Preparation Grant.

Decision Sought:	Project Identification Form (PIF) Clearance for Work Program Inclusion and Project Preparation Grant Approval
GEFSEC ID:	11284
Agency:	UNDP
Agency ID:	9692
Focal Area:	Multi Focal Area
Project Type:	Full-sized Project
Country:	Djibouti
Name of Project:	Sustainable management of water and rangeland resources for enhanced climate resilience of rural communities in Djibouti
Indicative GEF Project Financing:	$21,076,147
Indicative Agency Fee:	$1,896,853
PPG:	$300,000
PPG Fee:	$27,000
Funding Source:	Multi Trust Fund

Break-down:		Project Financing Amount (US$)	Agency Fee (US$)				Total Project Cost (US$)
Agency	Trust Fund		20% to be committed at Council approval (US$)	50% to be committed at first disbursement (US$)	30% to be committed at mid-term review (US$)	Total Agency Fee (US$)	
UNDP	LDCF	18,098,624	325,775	814,438	488,663	1,628,876	19,727,500
UNDP	GEFTF	2,977,523	53,595	133,989	80,393	267,977	3,245,500
Total		**21,076,147**	**379,370**	**948,427**	**569,056**	**1,896,853**	**22,973,000**

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Break-down PPG:		Project Preparation Grant (US$)	PPG Fee (US$)	Total (US$)
Agency	Trust Fund			
UNDP	LDCF	250,000	22,500	272,500
UNDP	GEFTF	50,000	4,500	54,500
Total		**300,000**	**27,000**	**327,000**

This PIF clearance and PPG approval are based on the understanding that the project is in conformity with GEF Trust Fund and LDCF/SCCF focal area strategies and with GEF and LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures. Please ensure that your final project document, having fully addressed all Secretariat, STAP, Convention Secretariats and Council comments, will be endorsed within 18 months of Council approval of the work program.

Sincerely,

M.Sc. Carlos Manuel Rodríguez
Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson

Copy to: Country Operational Focal Point, GEF Agencies, STAP, Trustee

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Annex 15: On-Granting Provisions Applicable to the Implementing Partner

On-granting clauses for non-UNDP Implementing Partners can be found here. This applies in cases where on-granting is built into the design and to the extent that it complies with the UNDP Policy on Low Value Grants (LVGs).

Annex 16: Terms of Reference for Project Board and Project Team

The standard Project Board TOR can be found here**.**

Annex 17: GEF Core indicators

- **Annex 17.1 GEF 8 core indicators reporting**



Annex 17.1_GEF8_Core_Indica

- **Annex 17.2 LDCF GEF 7 Core indictors reporting**



Annex 17.2_LDCF_Indicators_

Annex 18: GEF Taxonomy



Annex 18_GEF Taxonomy_PIMS9692

Annex 19: Results of the Partners Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT) and HACT Micro Assessment

HACT Micro Assessment



Foxit PDF Reader Document

PCAT



Annex 19 - PCAT GEF AND GCF PROCUREM

Annex 20: UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (to be completed in UNDP online corporate planning system)



Annex 20 - PQA.pdf

Annex 21: Overview of population, water points and water uses per site

The table below highlights the overview of the population, water points and water use per site as per problem statement and request from authorities and communities in Djibouti. Further information on the technical reports, including hydrologist reports for all the various project sites that were developed during the PPG phase, can be found in Annex 22.

POPULATION	WATER POINTS	USE AND MAIN ISSUES
ALI SABIEH – Dasbiyo		
300 households (+ 150 nomadic people)	One functioning borehole located in 7km to the east-northeast, 2 reservoirs including 12 water points with tap (tepid water around 40°). Wadi and boreholes are located downstream. One of the boreholes is fuelled powered. It is an old technology built in 1992 and the JICA recently changed pipes.	Uses and problems: • Households use about 2-5 small tanks ("bonbonnes") per day. • The borehole is used for livestock, cleaning and drinking (this raises health issues as the water is highly sedimented/highly concentrated limestone and salty). Residents pointed out that the water is getting saltier every year (this could be due to soil salinity/capillary action from the ground). The salt concentration has been measured and is around 2133 mg/l (the limit for drinking water is usually 500 mg/l). Water management: • The community has a water committee in charge of maintenance and distribution, composed of 8 people (including 2 women). Requests from the authorities: • The President requested that the project not only focus on Dasbyio, but also on the small communities around it, such as Dorré, Freddi and Gorolor. Request from the communities: • Several houses were built far from water points (without taps / wells). • The village needed more protection against flooding. • The population could benefit from reservoirs (roof reservoirs to collect rainwater could be an option). Maintenance issues: • The solar have never been maintained, so the community is asking for new water points rather than replacing the pumps. • Microcredit could be an option to ensure maintenance. • Possible idea raised during the consultation: access to an app to inform relevant actors when a water point is not working and needs maintenance.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">DIKHIL- Gagadé</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">The entire region of Gagadé counts 1,500 families (spread over 7 localities). The region is extremely dry, almost no rain has been seen since 2 years.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Moutourous (School):
Population: 9 households around the school.

There are 52 pupils are in the school.

The nearest village is 9 km away, the next nearest is 15 km away.</td><td>Moutourous (School):
The borehole is c. 6km west-southwest of the school. The population reported the pump was broken.

A traditional well has been dug where people and animal's drink.

Some small containers have been brought to the school by companies working on infrastructure, but this is a temporary solution.</td><td>Moutourous (School):
Uses and problems:
The water from the traditional well appears to be used by the population and livestock, which could be linked to the high incidence of illness (coughing, vomiting, fever, cold and diarrhoea) among pupils, leading to massive school absenteeism.
Women carrying 50-litre containers on their backs from the traditional well to their homes.
Request from the authorities:
The Prefet would like to see economic development around the school, as well as a sanitation system to concentrate the population at this point, but the lack of water forces the population to move away from the school. A few years ago, the school had 100 pupils, but now there are only 52. The first reason is related to the lack of water in the school, the second reason is related to the quality of water in the surrounding water points and the spread of diseases within the school.
Request from the community:
Build a water infrastructure (such as a borehole) close to the school, this will allow families to move closer to the school and reduce the number of school drop-outs and the long distances children have to walk (9-15 km). This will also be an inclusive initiative as many children with physical disabilities are unable to reach the school.
Provide access to water (e.g. taps) within the villages.
Install a pipeline from the borehole to the school, as the school also takes surface water captured in a cistern between the school and the borehole.
Request from the school:
Drinking water for the students and for the canteen, the school is struggling to provide meals to the students without water.
A water catchment or borehole could be installed.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Kolobitaf:
N/A, there does not appear to be a house nearby (the nearest village is several kilometres away), but most of the inhabitants use the borehole at this site.</td><td>Kolobitaf:
Solar-equipped borehole, reservoir and livestock water built by the Ministry of Agriculture in 2019, but unfunctional since Novembre 2023.</td><td>Kolobitaf:
Uses and problems:
The water is mainly used for livestock (most of the camels, goats and sheep are brought to this water point), drinking, and the leaking water is used to grow a few fruits and vegetables around the infrastructure.
Request from the community:
Repair the leak, put up fences to protect their small plantations around the borehole.</td></tr>
</table>

	Water seems to be available all year round, but the reservoir pipe was leaking and needed maintenance in February 2023. It is very likely that the infrastructure will soon cease to function. The water quality seems to be good.	Water management: • There is no management committee, but a guardian of the reservoir protects the area from possible solar battery theft and vandalism. The guard is not paid for his services and does not have proper shelter. There is a high risk that the guardian will cease to ensure the safety of the remoted infrastructure, which would be an open door to vandalism of the infrastructure. In other communities, children have thrown stones at solar panels, rendering them unusable.
Alouli: 130 households + 50 in the surrounding area.	**Alouli:** Underground water catchment: capacity about 100 m32 (2km from the village). Water available 6 months/year.	**Alouli:** Uses and problems: • Mainly drinking water, after rain the population has to wait 3 days before drinking the water. • In order to avoid the use of the water point for washing clothes and other polluting activities, the infrastructure has been placed 2 km away from the village. Request: • Provide enough water in the area for date production and support the transformation process.
Hisdaba: N/A There seem to be no households nearby.	**Hisdaba:** Traditional well (salty), quite far from the villages (a few kilometres), but in a strategic point for the cattle to drink on the way.	**Hisdaba:** Uses and problems: • The traditional well is mainly used for livestock. • People have told us that the water has caused health problems in the area, and that pregnant women have left their villages because they are intoxicated. Pregnant women who are unable to leave the village are at risk of death.
Adohela: N/A There seem to be no households nearby.	**Adohela:** Wells and water troughs for animals	**Adohela:** Uses and problems: • The water point is used for livestock and drinking water. It used to be pumped and filled by the owner of the nearby garden (the main person responsible for maintaining the well), but after his death the garden was abandoned and the pump was no longer filled. Request of the focal point of the regional authorities: • Solar panels to power the pump (however, as there seems to be no community nearby, the solar panels may not be maintained and may not be an appropriate solution).
DIKHIL- Oudoukiya		
In November 2023, the mission was informed that there were 150 households within Oudoukiya and in the	2 Water catchment: 1st infrastructure: Capacity: about 30 000 m2.	Uses and problems: • Firstly, for livestock (goats, sheep and camels) and second, for drinking water. • When the water catchments are dry, the population has to walk long distances. During the mission in January 2024, it took 2 women half a day to fetch water for their daily needs (50 litres of water carried on the back of a donkey). The water seems to be undrinkable and causes severe stomach aches, diarrhoea

surrounding area that use the same water supply But the population is leaving because of the lack of water. In January 2023, only 3 households were present for the consultation.	2. drinking water infrastructure: Capacity: about 1 000 m2. The infrastructure was built by the Ministry of Agriculture (*Division des grands travaux*).	and other health problems. Several times a week, men spend the whole day going to water points where the water is drinkable to bring it back to the village (on camel backs). • Due to the lack of water, their cattle are no longer producing milk, leading to food insecurity. To buy food, men collect wood, make charcoal and sell it to the nearest village. tMigration: Some families have already left due to water irregularities, elders are being sent to other villages to leave due to difficult conditions in the village, several animals have already been sold due to lack of water. tDuring the first mission in February 2023, the population considered the development of activities if the water availability was increased. During the last mission in January 2024, the community was very sensitive when the expert talked about income-generating activities. The community only focused on the need for access to water. tAccessibility of the site to bring water (see pictures in the mission notes of February 2023 - PIF).ttRequests from the community • Boreholes or wells for livestock and drinking water. • Covered underground cisterns to provide water protected from the livestock and mosquitos.
TADJOURAH – Ripta		
School location: 150 households + 50 distributed households	**School location:** Underground reservoir (in the village) and 2 wells (fossil fuelled).	**School location:** Uses and problems: • Wells are used for livestock and farming activities, but only when it rains; the rest of the time they rely on a water truck to bring water every two weeks. • The infrastructure installed must take into account the high exposure to wind. During 3 months of the year the wind is very strong in the village. • The water from the well seems to be extremely salty and brings many diseases to the community. Requests from the community: • The community expressed the need for a borehole, better management of surface water and taps near the school and homes. • The need for water filtration was also raised.
Ripta/Sourat: 50 houses/about 120 families	**Ripta/Sourat:** No boreholes mentioned in the November 2023 mission to Ripta – neither had powered pumps installed during the Novembre 2023 mission of the consultants. One is about 1km from the village, the second is a bit further away.	**Ripta/Sourat:** • No specific request on the water side, the community consultation focused more on value chain development (strong potential).

	A water truck comes 2-3 times a week to deliver water.	
TADJOURAH – Sagallou		
Garceba (500 m before Sagallou) Population N/A	**Garceba:** 1 well: water available all year round.	**Garceba:** Uses and problems: • The well is used for drinking water and livestock, but only when there are no floods. During floods the well is unusable and becomes polluted (see pictures in the mission notes from February 2023 - PIF mission). Request: • The regional authorities asked to include Garceba (a small village 500 m/1km from the centre of Sagallou).
Sagallou: Around 250 people	**Sagallou:** At least 28 shallow wells, 22 of these were being used in the November 2023 mission. There is only one borehole in Sagallou.	**Sagallou:** Uses and problems: • Mainly for gardens: Irrigation systems for gardens are well developed (the community grows tomatoes, dates, peppers - up to 50kg/month). • Some residents do not have access to water points and have to walk long distances (1 hour) to fetch water. Women usually carry the water on their backs. • Collecting water from traditional wells is also a heavy task (ropes of 15 metres are pulled to bring up the water, which is then used to fill the reservoir). Water from traditional wells also seems to cause health problems for children. • Quality of water during floods (wells completely covered by wadi water and not usable) • During the rainy season, gardens are destroyed by flooding. Request: • The rehabilitation of the flood barrier, together with a mechanism to reduce the speed of the water during floods, was requested by most of the community members interviewed for the entire area. Some families have already abandoned farming because of the flood pressure.
D'Adaali (11° 38' 17" N; 42° 40' 32"E): 300 households	**D'Adaali:** 1 borehole in the village, but water is only available 9 months a year (no water in winter).	**D'Adaali:** Use: • Drinking water, but several people have already left the village due to the unavailability of water several months a year Requests: • The regional authorities asked to include d'Adaali (a small village a few kilometres from Sagallou). • The community asked for assistance to obtain water all year round.

OBOCK – Souwali		
Souwali is divided in 2 (Souwali 1 and Souwali 2) About 350 households in the village	Souwali 1: One borehole Souwali 2: One borehole (1 km from the town. 1 borehole is equipped with solar panels, but these are no longer working. Therefore, fuel is used for both pumps. The water is lukewarm (around 40°). The quality of the water is not good enough (high lime content and salinity). Between 6 and 12 small water tanks (bidons) are used per household per day.	Use: • Water is typically used for agriculture, livestock and drinking (no additional water source available in the locality, no truck to deliver drinking water to the population). Water Management: • There is no water committee, access to water is universal and free. A guard looks after the installation to prevent robbery and vandalism. Request: • The women stressed that if they had access to good quality water, they would be interested in producing milk and butter.

Annex 22: Technical reports produced during PPG phase

1.Institutional Framework - *Lead National consultant*

Annex 22_Cadre Institutionnel 1.pdf

Annex 22_Cadre Institutionnel 2.pdf

2. Agriculture landscape report - *National consultant on agriculture and agropastoralism*

Annex 22_Agriculture overview.pdf

3. Derisking gender-responsive strategy - *International consultant on private sector & livelihood*

Annex 22_Derisking Investment.pdf

4.Water resource assessments – *Hydrology and Hydrogeology expert*


Annexe 22_Water ressource Assessmen


Annexe 22_ GEF Dasbiyo Summary.pdf


Annexe 22_ GEF Oudoukiya Summary.p


Annexe 22_ GEF Ripta Summary.pdf


Annexe 22_ GEF Sagallou Summary.pd


Annexe 22_ GEF Souwali Summary.pdf


Annexe 22_ GEF Gagade Summary.pdf

5. Climate modelling – *Climate modeler*


Annex 22.5_Climate Modeling.pdf

Annex 23: . Summary of changes from PIF to PPG



Annex 23_Summary of Change from PIF to